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THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

SLIGO IRON WORKS,
LYON, SHORB & CO.,
121 WATER STREET.
Boiler Iron,
Firebox Plates,
Flue Sheets,
Sheet Iron.

Gold Closed in New York Last Evening at 143½.

CITY ITEMS.

Dealers
Will find it to their advantage to call on T. C. Jenkins for best brands of flour, which will be delivered free of charge.

Remember
The closing-out sale of boots, shoes and gaiters, at 63 Market street. South & Rose.

Millers and Grocers
Can be supplied with paper bags of all sizes, at manufacturers' lowest prices, by leaving their orders with Wm. A. McClurg, Agent of the New York Corn Exchange Bag Factory.

Country Druggists,
Buy your dmas and patent medicines at J. M. Fulton's, Nos. 67 and 69 Fifth street.

The Only Article
That will effectually cure the worst cases of Fever and Ague is Fleming's Fever and Ague Mixture. When all else fails, call and be cured with a single bottle of this. Sold only at Fleming's Drug and Patent Medicine Depot, No. 84 Market street.

Dry Goods.
Country merchants will find full lines of bleached and brown goods, prints, dress goods, pant stuffs, flannels, shawls, notions, &c., at Barker & Co.'s, 59 Market street. Everything is sold at the very lowest Eastern quotations.

Pittsburgh Female College.
Fall term commences Tuesday, August 29. Its buildings, faculty, patronage and general advantages for culture is unequalled by any ladies' school in the State. Special advantages in music. Send to Rev. I. C. Pershing for catalogue.

Kenwood Boarding School
For Boys.—The eleventh academic year will begin September 11th. For catalogues, address Rev. J. P. Taylor, New Brighton, Pa.

Beaver Female Seminary
And Musical Institute. Three spacious brick buildings. The ablest faculty to be found connected with any exclusively female school. Next term of fourteen weeks opens September 12, 1865. For catalogues, address Rev. R. F. Taylor, Beaver, Pa.

For Medicinal Liquors of all Kinds,
Liquors that can be relied on for purity and excellence, remember the place to get them is at Fleming' Drug and Patent Medicine Depot, No. 84 Market street.

Country Druggists,
Go to Fulton's, No. 67 Fifth street, for your Drugs and Patent Medicines. Low prices rule there.

New Goods.
Joseph Horne & Co. are daily receiving new goods.

Edgings and Insertings.
Joseph Horne & Co. have just opened a fine assortment of Hamburg edgings and insertings.

Notions
At wholesale, cheap for cash, by Joseph Horne & Co.

Our Summer Stock
Of goods is being closed out cheap. Joseph Horne & Co., 77 and 79 Market street.

Hats—Hats—Hats,
At Wm. Fleming's, 139 Wood street. The stock exhibited for sale in the retail department of this establishment, for quality, beauty and price, cannot be surpassed by any house in the city. We have just received a complete stock of Resort hats, which are so much admired for beauty and comfort—and the low price at which Wm. Fleming is selling is much more admired.

The Daily Commercial
TUESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1865.

FOR SEPTEMBER.—PITTOCK has received *Godey* and *Peterson* for September—the two monthlies accepted everywhere as the leaders of Fashion. The fashion plates in the present numbers are valuable.

ENTERPRISE IN FALL RIVER.—The Union Mill Company of Fall River are putting up another large cotton mill on Pleasant street. B. M. C. Durfee and others have commenced the erection of another mill, one of the largest, if not the largest, in Fall River, which are to be placed 40,000 spindles. On Thursday the Linen Mill Company held a meeting, at which, we learn, it was decided to erect another cotton mill on their property.

CURE FOR STATE RIGHTS.—Mr. Martin F. Lisconb, of Richmond, announces himself as a candidate for Congress. On the question of State Rights he says:

"Touching the question of States' Rights I have only to say that I am an advocate for a strong, consolidated central government. I would have it so strong that, based as it is on the affections of the people for a foundation, all the powers of the earth shall not shake it. I should do injustice to myself did I not advert to the disposition which, in my opinion, should be made of any secessionists that may exist or may hereafter grow in the midst of us. I would have the General Government establish in each State lunatic asylums for this wicked and unfortunate class of persons, whose care and custody shall be under the superintendence of the Freedmen's Bureau."

POOR PROSPECT IN MISSISSIPPI.—The Louisville *Press* has had an interview with "a staunch, unfallen, unflawed, consistent and persistent Unionist from Mississippi, from whom a view of the prospects in that State was obtained. He expresses "grave apprehensions respecting the success of reconstruction under present auspices. He says the appointees of Governor Sharkey are almost uniformly men who were zealous in the rebel cause, and who are now special and obstinate sticklers for the extreme doctrines of State sovereignty. He believes that through their influence a powerful party is organizing, hostile to emancipation, hostile to national sovereignty, and will do its utmost to bring back to the restored Union the heresies which proved so nearly fatal to the old. He sees in the future the apple of discord. He anticipates that these evil counsellors will control the convention just assembled."

GEN. GRANT AT HIS OLD HOME.

His Reception in Galena—He Makes a Speech—Where He Intends to Vote and Live—That Sidewalk.

Nowhere has General Grant been more heartily welcomed, than to his old home in Galena. The assemblage of people from all the Northwest was very large. The Hon. Mr. Washburn made the welcoming speech, to which General Grant responded as follows:

"GENTLEMEN AND FELLOW-CITIZENS; Rev. Mr. Vincent, who has accompanied me from Chicago, has kindly consented to return my thanks for the hearty welcome which you have extended to me."

Mr. Vincent made a brief and appropriate speech, in which he said, "General Grant wishes me to state that in Illinois he proposes always to cast his vote as a citizen, and that he regards Galena as his home. Business will require his residence in Washington, but he will make as frequent visits as possible to your city. He reminded me, as we approached the depot, of that great gathering, four years ago, at this place, when your first company left for the war. Then have circumstances changed. Then clouds—thick clouds obscured the sky. To-day the sky is clear, and the light of victory shineth. Then the nation trembled. To-day it stands on foundations never to be disturbed. In behalf of General Grant I again extend to you all his heartiest thanks for this glorious welcome home."

Across one of the streets was an arch, displaying the words: "General, that sidewalk is finished." And so it is, Many of our readers doubtless remember an anecdote told of General Grant some months ago, when he declined to accept a nomination for the Presidency. He is reported to have said that there is but one office that he would accept, and that was the mayoralty of Galena, and if ever got that he would have a sidewalk from his house to the depot. Galena took the hint and the sidewalk has just been completed.

General Grant and family will remain entirely quiet at his home for some time,

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. II. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 22, 1865. NO. 291.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

Highly Interesting.

Restoration of Property to Repentant Rebels.

COMMUTATION OF SENTENCE.

South Carolina Still Under Military Rule.

Affairs in the Interior Impoving

The People Will Not Give up Slavery.

Gov. Peirpoint will Change his Policy

MURDERS IN THE SOUTH ALARMINGLY FREQUENT.

Six Negroes Killed by their Former Master.

NEW YORK, August 21.—The *Herald's* Washington special says: During the last week, awards of a dozen citizens of the South, who had obtained pardons, made personal application at the Freedmen's Bureau for the restoration of the lands which had been taken into its custody. On production of the certificates of pardon the applicants were furnished with orders upon local agents of the Bureau in the South for the restoration of the property claimed, with provision that the owners be made to compensate the blacks for crops they may be cultivating thereon, or leave them in undisturbed possession till the same are harvested.

It is understood that the sentence of death passed by the Military Court at Cincinnati on G. St. Leger Greenfield, a British subject, convicted of aiding prisoners of war at Camp Douglas to escape, has been commuted by the President to imprisonment for life at hard work at the Dry Tortugas.

The *Herald's* Charleston correspondent says: Very little attention has been paid by army officers to the demands of Governor Perry's civil appointees, for the surrender to them of supreme control in the administration of affairs, and the Palmetto State remains under military rule. There has been no actual collision, but there is considerable disagreement and lack of co-operation between the military and civil authorities. General Gilmore, who recently returned to Charleston from his tour through the interior, and who had a conference with Gov. Perry, represented as stating that the military will maintain the direction of affairs till the State government is organized. Convention candidates appear to be getting out slowly. Most of the leading men nominated on the several tickets, have withdrawn in favor of the new men. The general opinion of these people is opposed to any issue being made but that of the common welfare. There is a sincere desire to elect delegates who will be acceptable to the Government and the people at large. The withdrawal of so many of the old citizens leaves it difficult to make up such a delegation of experienced men as to induce a disposition to oppose the convention in a time like the present. The mechanics have put forth a ticket, the candidates being well known, with one or two exceptions, men of that particular class. Another class ticket has also appeared, composed principally of naturalized citizens, German and Irish.

Affairs in the interior are improving, and much better, the state of feeling being gradually subdued by the whites and blacks toward each other. A Land, Banking and Emigration Company for the purpose of inducing emigration to this State has been fully organized, and shortly will commence operations. The agent of the company will be located in this city, to receive all who come, to provide for their comfort, and to see to all arrangements for their transportation to such parts of the State as they may select for their residence.

Governor Perry's proclamation pleased the citizens greatly. Many who held aloof previously, and declined taking the oath, have hurried to the nearest Provost Marshal to declare their allegiance to the government, and qualify themselves to vote. It was in every instance regarded as the sounding death knell of military rule, and a restoration to power of the party that took the State out of the Union and gave every support to the rebellion. Since his appointment has been known, Gov. Perry has by all classes of citizens been pronounced one of the ablest men of the State. This is a fact they were very slow in discovering, and its discovery is probably due to the publication simultaneous with his appointment of his famous Greenville speech. The Government could have made no better choice among civilians, without going out of the State. However strong a Unionist Governor Perry may be thought in the loyal North, it is unquestionable that he is among the strongest Unionists in this State.

The people take the oaths required of them without scruple, but among themselves claim that they are coercive, and consequently are not binding. Nearly every one expresses his determination in strong terms to remain loyal to his State, and to the South, should it go out of the Union again, he is determined to share her fortune, all oaths to the contrary notwithstanding. They do not yet, in many instances, give up the idea of slavery. They believe emancipation illegal, and propose, even if forced to acknowledge it when carried by the votes of the States as an amendment to the Constitution, to get some kind of an amendment by which they will have slavery in everything but name. The Legislature may fix some nominal sum as remuneration for labor, and allow the master to use what coercive measures he may think necessary for compelling that labor.

Albeit manufacture of corn whisky is indulged in to an alarming extent.

Occasional cases of trouble between the planter and his liberated slaves are brought before the courts. It is difficult for the former to understand that since his laborer has become free, he has lost the rights he formerly claimed of coercing him. When they have negroes on their plantations, they will enforce old plantation discipline, and whip them when they deem it necessary. A case of this kind came before the Provost Court.

The *Herald's* Richmond correspondent reiterates his former statement, notwithstanding the denials which have been put forth, that Governor Pierpont has decided upon changing his policy. The Governor says the Virginia rebels have deceived him, and proved ungrateful for what he has done for them, under their promises of future loyal and decent conduct, and that hereafter he will not tolerate their trifling and subterfuge.

General Terry has issued an order to correct a misapprehension of certain of his troops who, having enlisted for the war, are now clamorous for their discharge on the ground that there being no longer any rebel armies in the field, the war is ended. He tells them that though the rebel military organizations are disbanded, it cannot be said that the war is fully concluded and the term of their service completed, since civil authority is not restored in the rebellious States. He counsels his soldiers to furnish their proved reputation by acts of insubordination, but warns them that if they should forget their duty, martial law still prevails, and that refractory conduct, or deserting, will be punished.

The Southern *Christian Intelligencer* of August 5th says: If one-tenth part of the reports are true, which are coming from all parts of the South thicker and faster, a most shocking state of things exists in localities where there are no national troops. Scarcely a day passes but unfortunate creatures are being hunted down like dogs and dispatched without ceremony. Newspapers in the South are filled with accounts of these brutal murders, which foot up to an aggregate of several hundred deaths per day, which is doubtless only a small portion of the whole. And what is the inquiry? People says this business has become so extensive and common, that some planters even boast that they could manure their land with the dead bodies of negroes. If negroes can be shot down daily, in garrisoned towns, where the authorities are unable to stop this state of things, it is very reasonable to suppose this brutal work is carried on more extensively, where the blacks have no protection. This wholesale murdering of human beings is, we fear, the result of breaking up the organization to exterminate the colored race, which is revolting to a Christian age.

The Raleigh *Progress* of the 16th learns from Col. Lawrence, the commandant at Goldsboro, that six negroes were killed at or near Warsaw, two weeks ago. Their former owner left on the approach of the Union troops, and returned on hearing. They went to work and raised a crop. The former owner returned recently and ordered them to leave. The negroes refused, and the proprietor of the place getting some neighbors together with arms, ordered them off again, and on their refusal to go, attacked them, killing six. A company of soldiers were sent from Wilmington, and an investigation will be made, if it is not done already.

H. C. Burnett Permitted to Return Home

WASHINGTON, August 21.—President Johnson has permitted Henry C. Burnett, of Kentucky, to return to his home. His property has also been restored to him. Burnett was a member of the House of Representatives from the first district of Kentucky in the Thirty-seventh Congress, and distinguished himself by his secession proclivities, and especially by his vetoes against everything contemplating a vigorous prosecution of the war. He has not yet been pardoned.

Death of an Old Newspaper Publisher

PHILADELPHIA, August 21.—Jasper Harding, Collector of the Internal Revenue of the First Congressional District, formerly publisher of the *Pennsylvania Inquirer*, died this morning at the residence of his son, W. W. Harding, at Chestnut Hill, aged sixty-five years. He was one of the oldest newspaper publishers in the country.

From Cape Haytien.

BOSTON August 21.—By the arrival of the brig Example at this port, we have advices from Cape Haytien to July 25th. The rebels still held the place, sustaining a daily cannonading from the National troops, who had failed to inflict much damage. Only three persons having been killed, and a few houses damaged.

MEXICO.

Terms of Cordiality to be Preserved.

Cortinas Still on the Rampage.

Rebel Officers Still Going to Mexico

NEW YORK, August 21.—The *Herald's* Mexican correspondent states, relative to the condition of affairs on the Rio Grande, that nothing positive can be relied on save one fact, that the Imperial commander there has the strictest orders to preserve terms of cordiality, if possible, with Americans, and suffer no act of hostility or aggression to be committed on the part of the Mexican forces. Cortinas is on the rampage as usual, but the career to that pest to all parties is running to a close. A good many rebel generals and lesser secesh lights are struggling into Monterey and Matamoras, moving towards the Capital, with the hope of obtaining employment from Maximilian, but the Emperor has already more generals than he wants, and as for that matter quite as many soldiers as he has any use for or can support. The Invincible Magruder and Shelby are believed to be at Monterey, and R. B. Reported that Buck Taylor and some of his staff are *en route* hither from the Rio Grande.

From South Carolina.

Trouble with the Negroes Anticipated

NEW YORK, August 21.—The *Commercial* contains the following, from a private letter, written by a citizen of Camden, South Carolina:—"As the negroes are to be turned loose upon the country on the first day of January next, the question is, how are they to live—poor creatures? Their doom is sealed. They or the white race must perish. Which will it be? Will the North stand by and see their own flesh and blood perish at the hands of the negroes? I fear for the first of January to come. We are sure to have a difficulty with the blacks. I think they are preparing for the crisis. They are arming themselves now, and I think they have more weapons than the whites. We have but few arms to defend ourselves with. As for myself I have none. Sherman got my shot gun and revolver. I intend, however, to send for a pair of army revolvers, with fixed cartridges to fit. If not too much trouble, tell me the cost of a pair of them. I want good ones, for I am sure I shall need them."

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN NEW YORK.

Government Bonded Warehouse Burned.

NEW YORK, August 21.—A fire broke out at noon to-day in the liquor store, No. 204 South street, and communicated to the adjoining Nos. 202 and 206, thence to the Government bonded warehouse, No. 208. The fire is now intensely hot, and prospects of saving the block a large force of police is present, to protect property and prevent riots among the firemen.

Death of an Aged Negro.

NEW HAVEN, August 21.—Wm. Grimes, better known as Billy Grimes, a colored barber, once a slave, and known to all our citizens, and to thousands of Yale College graduates, died in this city yesterday at an advanced age,—probably ninety years.

Gov. Morton in New York.

NEW YORK, August 21.—Gov. Morton of Indiana, arrived in town to-day.

Brigadier General Ullman was married on Saturday last to the daughter of the late Bishop Berian, of Trinity Church.

Dangerous Counterfeit.

PHILADELPHIA, August 21.—This morning, a counterfeit fifty dollar note of the United States was presented at the Mint, in this city. It is apparently from the same plate, and pronounced a dangerous *fac simile* of the genuine.

Another Defeated.

NEW YORK, August 21.—The *Commercial* states that an employee of an extensive Express Co. has turned rebel defaulter to a large amount, and has left for parts unknown.

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

The Lynchburg bankers and brokers have been discounting seven-thirties eight dollars.

General Z. B. Parsons has been ordered West to superintend the sale of Government boats.

General Schofield has obtained a two years' leave of absence, to visit Europe.

Colonel N. P. Chapman has been detailed Judge Advocate of the Commission to try Wirz, in place of General Holt.

A *Tribune* Richmond correspondent says that the annulling of the recent election in that city is improving the condition of affairs.

An investigation of the conduct of Gen. Hatch, at Charleston, has been ordered, but no one has brought charges against him.

Most of the candidates for the South Carolina State Convention have withdrawn in favor of new men.

Herschel V. Johnson, Douglas' candidate for Vice President in 1860, arrived at Washington yesterday.

Adjutant General Townsend has decided that enlisted men of the Signal Corps are entitled to the same bounties as volunteers, under recent orders of discharge.

The steamer Traveler has been burned at Eagle Harbor, Lake Superior. We have no particulars, except that the boat is a total loss, but no lives were lost.

The vote on State Treasurer, in Kentucky, is so close that the result is doubtful. The Louisville *Democrat*, of Saturday, concedes that the Union candidate may be elected.

Seven more regiments are ordered to be mustered out in Virginia, and it is thought that in a short time only sufficient troops will be kept to keep down vagrancy.

It is announced that the Empress Charlotte of Mexico, may be shortly expected in Europe, the reason assigned is the alarming state of her father-in-law Leopold's health. If she comes home, it is extremely doubtful whether she will ever come back again.

The members of two fire companies in New York had a terrible fight at a fire on Sunday night, in which knives and pistols were used, one man was killed, four wounded and a large number badly beaten.

A negro was badly beaten, lately, by a large number of citizens, in Charles county, Maryland, among whom was Dr. George Mudd, a brother of the conspirator, for cheering the state at a political meeting who indorsed the Union. The negro was sent to jail for defending himself.

The amount of the certificates of indebtedness redeemed at the Redemption Bureau of the Treasury Department amounts, for the week ending Saturday, to $9,230,020. The amount of mutilated currency destroyed the same Bureau during the week sums up at $310,950.

Investigations since the Jenkins and Ketchum affairs have developed a defalcation amounting to one hundred thousand dollars on the part of the Teller of another Wall street bank, but the matter has been silenced by the friends of the defalter refunding the money.

Chief Justice Chase had an interview with the President last Friday night on the subject, it is said, of Jeff. Davis' trial—whether he should be tried by the civil courts or a military commission, and whether he should be tried soon or not until after Wirz has been tried. The result has not yet been made public.

It is said that, notwithstanding previous accounts, the army worm has not seriously injured the cotton crop of Louisiana, and it is believed that the statements of its depredations on the crop in Texas have been considerably exaggerated. Immense quantities of cotton piled along the Red Louisiana bluffs are prevented reaching market by the high freights charged by steamboat owners.

A rowing match, which attracted a large number of spectators, took place on the North river Saturday afternoon, between the crews of the boats Atlanta and Columbia. The starting point was off the Elysian Fields, and, and the course was a mile and a half up stream and back. The Atlanta was the winner, going the three miles in twenty-three minutes and thirty five seconds, and beating the Columbia by thirty seconds.

The constitutional convention of Colorado Territory has appointed the 19th of September as the day for the election, to decide whether the constitution shall be adopted or rejected. Our Denverville (Colorado) correspondent, dating on the 5th inst., informs us that the corn crop throughout that section of country is promising. All is quiet on the upper Arkansas river and in the vicinity of Pike's Peak.

Speaking of the meeting of the American Iron and Steel Association, which takes place on the 23d, the *Herald* of that city says: Among its honorary members are Hon. John Covode, of Pennsylvania, who will be present and address the meeting; Horace Greeley, Dr. William Elder, of the Treasury Department, Hon. Timothy O. Howe, of the United States Senate, and Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, of the House of Representatives.

The Connecticut banks and money dealers lose largely by the failure of Ketchum & Son. The Hartford *Times* says a number of the creditors of the firm in that city have returned, and are not hopeful that the house will pay a very large percentage on its indebtedness.

Mr. Morris Ketchum (the senior partner stated to a gentleman on Wednesday, that he considered himself worth $2,000,000 before the late troubles, and that his splendid farm, at Westport, Conn., where he resides, belongs to his wife. He does not own it.

OIL INTELLIGENCE.

Late Strikes in the Venango Region.

More Good Strikes on Dunkard Creek.

OIL MATTERS ON THE CLARION.

An Old Well Revived at Smith's Ferry.

Miscellaneous Oil Items.

The news from Venango relative to the continued increase of oil development will soon have the effect of reviving the excitement prevalent last Fall and Winter in oil territory and stocks. One thing is certain, however, bogus companies have had their day, and small capitalists will not in the future be allured by their glowing prospectuses. There is yet an abundance of good boring territory in Venango county, and leases may be had this Fall on favorable terms, which will enable small companies with limited capital to make ventures on their own account and under their own direction.

It is reported by a gentleman who returned to the city yesterday from Pithole City that well No. 18, on the Luken Farm, Pithole creek, struck oil on Saturday, and at three o'clock P. M., was yielding at the rate of two hundred and forty barrels per day, with the sucker rods still in, and the flow increasing. Well No. 37, on the Holmden Farm, is also said to have struck a big vein, and on Saturday was flowing two hundred barrels, and constantly increasing.

The COMMERCIAL'S special correspondent at Oil City yesterday dispatched that the new well on lot No. 8 Rooker Farm, Pithole creek, commenced flowing on Saturday at the rate of five hundred barrels per day. This strike will largely increase the yield of Pithole creek, and cause it to exceed that of Oil creek, which latter has been gradually increasing its product for weeks past. On Wednesday last, another one hundred and fifty barrel well was struck on Benedictoff Run. This is the seventh flowing well on the same run, all belonging to the Benedictoff Run Petroleum Company, of New York. The total product of all these wells exceeds 1,100 barrels per day. The new well on the Egbert Farm is also yielding from sixty to seventy barrels per day, and improving. The new well on the Stowell Farm, Cherry Run, is said to be now flowing about one hundred barrels per day.

Last Tuesday, the Engineer well No. 1 on the Rickets farm, Cherry Run, struck a fine vein of oil and gas at a depth of five hundred and fifty feet. The new well struck a few days ago three miles above Plumer on Cherry Run is now pumping fifty barrels per day, and the well on the famous Reed well stopped flowing on account of two new wells striking the same vein. Well No. 36, M. Chilcock farm, continued to run its big barrel well was struck on Benedictoff Run. This is the seventh flowing well on the same run, all belonging to the Benedictoff Run Petroleum Company, of New York. The total product of all these wells exceeds 1,100 barrels per day. The new well on the Egbert Farm is also yielding from sixty to seventy barrels per day, and improving. The new well on the Stowell Farm, Cherry Run, is said to be now flowing about one hundred barrels per day.

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From Kentucky, we learn that another well was struck on the 9th inst. on the Lullybegrud creek, which empties into the Red river. The well is situated on the Bennett Farm, through which the creek runs, and is 150 feet in depth. The amount yielded we do not learn, as the well is not yet fully tested. It belongs to the Fulton Oil and Mining Company, and is some two miles above the Gay Farm, where the Red River Oil Co. have a well.

The Kokosing Oil Company, near Mount Vernon, Ohio, struck oil last week, at a depth of six hundred and eleven feet, the tubing put down, and a fair yield of oil obtained. The fluid extracted is of a heavy and rich quality, suitable for lubricating purposes. The water which comes up with the oil is highly impregnated with salt. It is a flowing well.

From the Clarion Regions.

We learn that the Clarion well is yielding from fifteen to twenty barrels of oil daily. Some quote it as high as twenty-five, and apparently increasing. The Blyson run well is doing first-rate. It is regarded as a good well. The Wilkins well is still waiting and hoping for a big and superior quality. Boring is going on in all directions.

More Strikes on Dunkard Creek.

DUNKARD CREEK OIL REGION, Aug. 18.

To the Editor of the Commercial:

Since writing you three very fine strikes have been made in the "played out" region of Dunkard, in addition to the magnificent strike on the "Wilkins" or "Good Luck," of which you were duly advised. The "Ashton Well" on the Lucas Farm, adjoining the Maple Farm, and within less than a quarter of a mile of the "Wilkins" or "Good Luck," made a strike this morning, at 10 o'clock, yielding (estimated by leading and experienced men, I have just been informed by Captain Covey and others, that the strike is an excellent one. One of my informants states that he has been engaged for years in selling over the conductor box, and the well room, and, in his opinion, gave promise of one of the best wells in the region. I am not at present interested and connected with a rival company, I could not, and do not, doubt his statement, although I have the exceeding corroborative evidence of the fact.

I very much dislike, and assure you my intention is not, to send you hearsay evidence, but the above is from men whom I regard as especially cognizant of, and to, at least, endeavor to be careful in my own estimates, as so much "gassing" is indulged in, and so many "big strikes" and as I was some greatly deceived in the promise of a well, I shall hereafter be particularly careful in what is written for publication. What I say on and which will be implicitly believed on Dunkard.

On Saturday last, in company with a friend, I went to the Blue Mill run, to bathe. After being in the water some time, and after I had once let myself down near the shore, where the current was very strong, I called to my friend called to me and asked if I did not smell oil? I replied that I did not, but swimming up near him I noticed it very plainly. This led me to examine the water more closely, and in a instance we found gas and oil in abundance, dipping it up with our hands and throwing it on the shore. We then followed the shore line and along the shore of the creek. Mutually surprised was spoke of it, and he urged me to speak to no one, as he was sure that if the thing it might be regarded as a "canard," or "pull off," I refused. In conversation since with some of the old residents and operators on the creek, all of whom I have seen, they say that the fact, And one gentleman, a man of veracity, who had a number of hands working for him on the north side of the creek, opposite the dam, desired me to say that he had struck gas, and a thick and strong, the gas had sufficient force to break through it, and throw a stinging stream of gas and oil over the dam. This was before striking the creek, an evidence that oil and gas both exist in no inconsiderable quantities in Dunkard creek, and especially in the Maple Mill Farm.

Since the above was written another strike has been made in the "Rowland Well," immediately in front of, and within a few steps of the spacious House. All Pittsburghers who have visited Dunkard will remember it as it is one of the picturesque objects that strikes the vision upon rising from their various couches and crowds the piazzas and balconies. The strike is well, and the strike was had at the depth of one hundred and forty feet. As they only had been gradually increasing its product for weeks past. On Wednesday last, another one hundred and fifty barrel well was struck on Benedictoff Run. This is the seventh flowing well on the same run, all belonging to the Benedictoff Run Petroleum Company, of New York. The total product of all these wells exceeds 1,100 barrels per day. The new well on the Egbert Farm is also yielding from sixty to seventy barrels per day, and improving. The new well on the Stowell Farm, Cherry Run, is said to be now flowing about one hundred barrels per day.

Last Tuesday, the Engineer well No. 1 on the Rickets farm, Cherry Run, struck a fine vein of oil and gas at a depth of five hundred and fifty feet. The new well struck a few days ago three miles above Plumer on Cherry Run is now pumping fifty barrels per day, and the well on the famous Reed well stopped flowing on account of two new wells striking the same vein. Well No. 36, M. Chilcock farm, continued to run its big

The Daily Commercial

TUESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1865.

UNION STATE TICKET.

AUDITOR GENERAL:
JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
of Montgomery.
SURVEYOR GENERAL:
JACOB M. CAMPBELL,
of Cambria.

Crop Correspondence.

We shall feel under great obligations to whoever will write us, briefly and reliably, concerning the crops wherever the COMMERCIAL circulates. It is facts we want, and at the earliest possible moment, concerning every crop—not forgetting the grape. Will growers and others take a little time to contribute what they can to render as complete as possible information which, when collected, will be of great value?

Representation and Suffrage.

The Cincinnati *Gazette*, advocating the proposition of Mr. SCHENCK to make the voting population the basis of Congressional representation, says, that, the qualification for voters still remaining with the States to determine:

We have no right to suppose that they will extend the suffrage to classes they think unfit, and in this matter are most competent to judge.

We are not so complacent on this subject as is the *Gazette*, and whether we have the right or not to suppose that the suffrage privilege might be extended to incapable classes in some States in order to enlarge the basis of representation, we regard it as wise statesmanship to guard against the danger of such a thing, and surround the right of suffrage by all the safeguards in our power. If Mr. SCHENCK's proposition prevails, the temptation would be great in many localities to increase the representation by any and every means. As an indication of this we refer to the discussion going on in the New York papers in regard to the population of that city. It is charged that New York has now two representatives in Congress based upon a fraudulent census taken five years ago by Democratic authority. If men are unscrupulous enough to manufacture a fictitious population, they need not be expected to have any scruples about abusing the franchise system. The more we reflect upon this subject the more settled we become in the conviction that, if the basis of representation be changed, another clause must be added to the Constitution establishing a uniform rule of suffrage. It must not be overlooked that the Constitution, as it now is, provides for representation on the basis of aggregate population, and explicitly declares what that population consists of. In order to change the basis of voting population, according to the same rule the Constitution should just as explicitly declare the classes to be included as voters. As the Constitution leaves no doubt now as to the extent of the aggregate population, so under the proposed change it should determine who shall be embraced in the voting population.

To Rebellion and Back Again.

From a state of peace, unity and prosperity, the country was gradually inducted by the slave power into a state of war. These were among the steps that lead to it—the annexation of Texas, for the extension of slave territory; the Mexican war, for further acquisition, the purpose being frustrated by the promptness of free immigration; the fugitive slave law; the repeal of the Missouri Compromise; Kansas propogandism of slavery, aided by a Democratic Administration, and counteracted by the immigration of the free; additions made to the Government for slave interests by the election of BRECKINRIDGE, supported only by bogus Democrats who proved to be too few; and finally the armed rebellion, designed first to seize the Government, and that failing, to divide it.

Having appealed to the arbitrament of arms, the decision has gone against the slave power. Seeking to rule the majority and the organized Government, they have lost the privileges of minorities and the benefits of government. Their portion of the country is in ruins. Debts, animosities and civil disorders abound. The wheels of local government are blocked and motionless. The theory of State sovereignty has toppled over, under the just pressure of reality.

The adjustment of the old relations of the insurrectionary States with the Union Government is the work now in hand. Experimental efforts have made some progress, without attaining much success. Timid souls incline to be apprehensive and despondent. We are not of this number. We always expected progress to be slow and interrupted. We always have argued for deliberation. Bad passions may give way with a crash, but bad principles are rooted out slowly. If the rebels threw up their hats at our victory we should not believe them sincere. The Government, as usual, has met them more than half way, with liberal propositions of reconstruction. They seem bent on frustrating the kindly effort. They won't succeed, but they may postpone. The loss will be their own. Delay of their political return fails to impair the interests of the Government or the country. If the Southern people are not in a hurry to get out of the limbo that they have got themselves into, there is no need that the Government should be in a hurry to drag them out. If they want a year to pout and sulk, in their paradise of fools, let them have it by all means. Their duties they must of course perform, like the rest of us, but their privileges they may decline till the lack of them restores them to reason.

If we can get back to our pristine condition and relations, minus slavery, by as many experimental measures as it took to bring us from peace, unity and prosperity to open and bloody conflict, we shall do very well. There is a short road to Canaan, but if our Southern brethren will not take it, some years of wilderness travel may be a useful probation.

The Public Schools.

The time is approaching when the schools of our cities will be opened again for another year. Our *system* of public instruction is believed to be a good one. The *kind and scope of studies* pursued, are adapted to the purposes contemplated—the fitting of the young for the duties and responsibilities of life. The *public edifices* provided for school purposes, are spacious and convenient, and highly creditable to the taste and patriotism of the people. The *teaching* is presumed to be satisfactory; the teachers being selected by boards of directors, authorized and competent to make thorough examination of their capabilities. Nothing, then, seems to be wanting to make our public schools all that could be desired for furnishing a good English education to the rising generation.

For a higher education, we have in Pittsburgh a High School, connected with the ward schools. To this, admission is obtained through the ward schools, on proper examination; qualification is all that is required of the applicants, the examinations being conducted, and the decisions made, with reference only to that point.

These institutions are public property, as connected with the general interests of the community. They are supported by general taxation, and to the individual beneficiaries of them afford their benefits free of expense.

It would seem, therefore, that nothing is wanting to make the public schools all that can be desired for the purposes of general education. But, after all, they do not appear to meet, even within their prescribed range of studies, the wishes of all the people. There seems to be an impression that the associations of the schools are not favorable to the morals and manners of the children whose parents attach any importance to these points. That this impression is well founded, may admit of doubt. The schools being free to all, they are no doubt attended by some whose moral department and manners are open to exception. But association with the bad in the schools need not be closer than it is in the streets or in the city. The numerical attendance is so large that selections of companions and intimates must almost of necessity be made, and these are likely to be made on the principles of congeniality—the good with the good and the bad with the bad. We do not concede, however, that the moral tone in our public schools is such as to endanger any who attend them.

It would, perhaps, comport with our republican character better to patronise the public institutions more generally, and by doing so, to cultivate a more extensive and profound interest in them. A withholding of this interest by the more intelligent and public spirited classes of the people might, it is easy to see, lead to a perversion or corruption of these noble institutions. Scrutiny, patronage, and direct and general interest will continue them what they are—a blessing to the rising generation and to the country.

HISTORIC STEAMER.—The steamer Catalpa arrived at New York on Thursday, from Port Royal. She went into commission last August at Philadelphia, and has remained in the South Atlantic Squadron till ordered home. She was the first vessel to pass the obstruction after the evacuation of Charleston, and the second to reach the city, having stopped to plant the Stars and Stripes on one of the forts; was the first vessel to reach Georgetown, South Carolina, at its evacuation, and planted the first flag there upon the Court House. The articles for the capitulation of the town were signed on board of her, and the public documents and keys of the public buildings delivered over to the senior officer then present, Lieutenant Commander Henry.

Democrats and the National Debt.

The party which as a matter of courtesy we denominate the Democratic, is organizing for the conflict at the various State elections this fall. In two or three of the States, Conventions have already been held, each of which give evidence of an attempt to Tylerize President JOHNSON's administration. We have too much confidence in the incorruptibility of the President to entertain the remotest idea that he can be induced to do any such thing. A design more insidious than that, however, is perceptible in the shaping of the Democratic elements. It is nothing less than a purpose to complicate and embarrass the National Finances, with a view either to repudiate the National debt or compel the assumption of that of the South. The recent Democratic Convention, held in Maine, plainly indicates this purpose. It declared in favor of the equalization of the public burdens, and the assumption by the National Government of the sums advanced by States, counties and municipal organizations, in raising troops for the army. Were such an idea to prevail, it would add almost countless millions to the National debt. The district which furnished its quota of soldiers at little or no expense, would be compelled to contribute towards the reimbursement of other districts which expended four or five times as much for a similar purpose. As such a scheme could not be enforced without engendering bitter opposition, we are led to believe that that is the object designed by the Maine demagogues. The assumption of such an enormous sum by the General Government would of course greatly add to our debt, and result in depreciating the National securities. Added to this, the Democrats advocate the taxation of Government bonds in direct violation of the faith upon which they were issued, and this idea is most adroitly and insiduously contained in the Maine resolutions. The object of all this Democratic action is to so largely increase the National debt and impair the National credit, that it will be an easy matter for that party of demagogues to secure either the assumption or repudiation of both the National and rebel debts. The Union party is a unit on this subject, and all such efforts will fail; and it behooves every loyal man to see that those who sympathized with the rebels during the war shall not now obtain power by such dishonorable appeals to the people.

The Qualification of Suffrage.

The Rochester *Democrat*, a representative journal in Western New York, where the anti-slavery sentiment has a strong hold, takes ground in favor of intelligence as the essential qualification of all voters, and for inserting it in the Constitution. This principle is making rapid progress. No one, so far as we have seen, has objected to it. Politicians, who are always afraid of a principle until they know it is likely to prove a winning card in the game they are playing, hinder its progress with political organizations, but not with the people. It is but a question of time, and the friends of the principle can afford to wait. When they have got through making a foot-ball of the question of suffrage, and are forced to say, what they now feel, that immediate, unqualified enfranchisement of all the negroes every where is neither safe nor politic; when they are compelled to take some distinct ground on the question of suffrage, because it can be no longer dodged, even this class of public characters will be for the principle, and we will then have our conventions and party organs honestly asserting what is even now privately admitted to be both right and expedient. We can afford to wait.

EMPLOYMENT IN FACTORY TOWNS.—One thousand persons were added to the population of Great Falls, N. H., in three weeks, by the influx of factory operatives. A like increase has taken place in other factory towns. Lowell has probably made up the six thousand inhabitants she lost from 1860 to the enumeration of 1865. When the factories started there and elsewhere, a few weeks ago, the operatives were gathered in all parts of New England and the British Provinces, offering such wages that an emigration fever at once sprung up. Thousands of families in the rawest and rudest state were collected by runners employed for that purpose, and rushed forward. In a train on the Vermont Central Railroad, there were fifty families of these; agents who had collected fifty hands for a Connecticut factory. There were different ages, sizes and colors—a mixture of English, French and Canadian, showing in speech and appearance their origin. Such a migration has not been witnessed in the country before. There has never been such a movement before; it equals the migration of men to California in 1849.—*Newburyport Herald, Aug.* 14.

What a shocking state of things is here disclosed! Why not go abroad for what we want—paying for it in gold—instead of filling our country with a population to eat up everything our soil can produce, loading down our railroads and steamboats with freights, which require a great many men to handle, making it necessary a vast amount of iron and machinery, which again keep our mechanics so busy that they have no time to play or spend their money,—a state of things that keeps every body at work, everything on the move, and quite shocking to think of! Why not let them do this in other countries, and we send there for what we want? It is true that other countries and not ourselves would get rich, and we would always be in debt to them,—but the opponents of Protection may be able to tell you why it should be so.

THE Democratic party in Ohio is divided. The convention which nominated ALEX. LONG, last week, was in behalf of one branch, which claims to be the unadulterated sort.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

About 100,000,000 gallons of strong liquors are manufactured in this country every year.

A Convention is to be held at Cedar Rapids Iowa, on the 27th of September, for the purpose of forming a company to connect Cedar Rapids with the North Missouri Railroad.

The State of Indiana receives seventy-six cents a day for the labor of the convicts in the Northern penitentiary. The contractors build wagons and make barrels.

The owners of the celebrated lead mines, in the southern part of Missouri, are building new furnaces, and preparing to employ about fifteen hundred miners in taking out lead. This is one of the most profitable lead mines in the country.

The Superintendent of the Pacific Telegraph says that the prospect of repairing the line immediately is dismal. The route is still infested by Indians, and mail stages cannot go through any distance.

The New York *Tablet* estimates from statistics furnished, that the total Catholic population in Europe is 147,191,000, in Asia and Oceanica, 9,995,000, in Africa, 4,077,000, in America, 46,670,000; total in the world 207,901,000.

A railroad company has been formed at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, called the Cedar rapids and St. Paul Company. Another railroad company has been organized at Pella, called the Pella, Newton, Marshalltown and St. Paul Company, G.V. Roberts, President.

The Atchison, Kansas, *Press* says there is a band of robbers and murderers between Salt Lake and the mines of Montana and Idaho, who have a regular form of initiation, signs, tokens and passwords, and rob or murder for money at every opportunity.

In Massachusetts a law has just been passed forbidding the licensing of any "exhibition intended or calculated to bring any person to ridicule or contempt on account of his color." The intent of this law is to suppress minstrel performances.

A large number of Mormons, says the St. Joseph *Union*, reached that city on the 16th, on the way to the harems and workshops of Brigham and and his elders. It is said that fifteen hundred of the "faithful" have deserted the Mormon faith and returned from the licentious territory.

A vessel known as the "cigar ship" has been on the stocks at Mr. Hepworth's yard, in the Isle of Dogs, London, for a long time, but is now nearly ready for launching. It is stated that upwards of £100,000 have been expended in her construction, and it is anticipated that she will attain the speed of 25 miles an hour.

A system of public messengers has been organized in New York by the Bureau of Employment for Discharged Soldiers. The object is to secure employment for disabled soldiers in carrying messages and parcels to any part of the city. The scale of charges run from ten to thirty cents. The uniform is blue with a badge on the cap marked, "U. S. M. C.," signifying Soldier's Messenger Corps.

The Venice *Gazette* announces the discovery of a long missing painting by Raphael, known under the name of the "Madonna di Loreto." It was found on the premises of a dealer in old clothes at Mantua, and it is stated to be of undoubted authenticity, but to be in excellent preservation, having been protected by the thick coat of dirt with which it was covered.

The feat of walking eight miles in one hour was accomplished at Brompton, England, on the 10th ult., by a pedestrian named Spooner. He made the distance, without exhaustion, within one minute and twenty seconds of an hour. He was walking in a fifteen-mile match; his opponent, whose name was Miles, gave out at the end of the eighth mile, after which Spooner took the rest of the distance at his ease. The wager was £25 a side and "the championship."

Victor Hugo is one of the committee of twenty, invited by Victor Mangin and Chas. L. Chapin to promote and manage the two-sous subscription which was originated for the medal in his widow. Etienne Arago, Littree, Louis Blanc, Michelet, and Edgar Quinet are among the eminent members of this committee. The last list brings up the number of subscribers to 27,417.

There is a boy in the County Alms-house at Brooklyn, New York, who has become hopelessly insane from fright, having been seized by the mob in the terrible riots in New York in 1863, and compelled to participate in that reign of horror. Although his mental powers appear to be completely destroyed, his physical development since his confinement in the Asylum is really astonishing. From a slight and delicate youth he has become a giant, at least in stature, and now stands near seven feet in height.

LITERATURE.

THE STORY OF THE GREAT MARCH, from the Diary of a Staff Officer; by Brevet Major George Ward Nichols, Aid-de-Camp to General Sherman; with a Map and Illustrations. New York: Harper & Bros., 326 pages 12 mo.

This book is the transcript of a daily journal. It therefore gives the movements and incidents of the march with the accuracy of an eye witness, and with the freshness of an immediate view. Of course we cannot, in a brief article, recount the scenes of thrilling interest which it records. To see these, the book itself must be read, and the reading of it will be like going over the route along with the grand army, without any of the fatigue, exposure and fighting which it encountered in its long and perilous journey through Georgia, the Carolinas and Virginia.

The story embraces sketches of character and scenes, plainly drawn, but all the better for being plain. The following is one of the author's honest and fairly merited tributes to General Howard:

"General Howard, who has command of our right wing in this campaign, has often been called the Havelock of the army; and the parallel is not unnatural, for both the hero of the Indian campaign and our own distinguished General will rank in history as perfect types of the Christian soldier. General Howard is a man whose religious convictions are intense, positive—entering into and coloring every event of his life. When exposed to fire, there is no braver man living than he. He does not go into action in the Cromwellian spirit, singing psalms and uttering prayers, but with a cool and quiet determination which is inspired by a lofty sense of a sacred duty to be performed. His courage is the realization of the strength of a spiritual religion, rather than a physical qualification. The General is constantly censured for rashly exposing himself to the fire of the enemy; but it is difficult to say whether such censure is just or not, for as a commander of a corps or of an army, should himself be the best judge of the necessities of the hour. * * * It is a high compliment to his worth as a man and a soldier, that he should have been chosen by General Sherman for the command of the right wing of his army. General Sherman may not be a religious man in the sense that General Howard is, but he valued and respected General Howard all the more for his Christian faith and practice. In the direction of a march, in the accomplishment of an arduous and dangerous duty, where speed and certainty were required, he knew that Howard would never fail him. In the record of four campaigns, there stands no instance of his disrection of duty; while many a march and battle field bear witness to his energy, perseverance, soldierly skill and manly courage."—Pages 181-2.

We are not much surprised to learn that a the stage of the war and in those scenes, the sentiments of most of the leading civilians were condemnatory of their President. One of them thus expressed the common feeling:

"We could have peace, Sir, but for that vain, obstinate, ambitious man, Jeff. Davis. I am not in excitement, Sir, or in a passion, as you would say, but I know that a large majority of our people curse him, not only with their heart, but their lips. His haughty ambition has been our ruin."—Page 72.

The Major is evidently no friend to the peculiar institution, and the more he saw of its effects the less he liked it. Making some inquiries of a white man, who proved to be a slave, he said to him, "You show no more indication of negro blood than any of the soldiers walking about here." The slave replied, "No one takes me for a negro, but I am Col. Jones' slave notwithstanding. I was born and raised in my own father's house in Baltimore. Mr. —— it was, Sir. He sold me down here several years ago. I don't know why he sold me, except that I was getting to *resemble him too much*."

The march through South Carolina was attended with much desolating severity, which was immediately succeeded by order and respect for property when the army entered the old North State. The class, known as "Bummers," did not, however, desist from their functions altogether. The bummers were straggliers who went out foraging on their own "hook," keeping in advance or on the flanks of the army, and often having sharp skirmishes with the enemy.

The account given of the armistice with Johnston is favorable to Sherman, and appears to be fair and candid. As an appendix contains Sherman's Report of the campaign. The whole book is worthy of a reading. It is neatly got up by the well known publishers, and may be bought at *H. Miner's*, Fifth street.

SEARCHES OF JOHN P. BRIGHT, M.P., ON THE AMERICAN QUESTION, with an introduction by Frank Moore. Boston: Little, Brown & Company, 1865.

John Bright, of the English House of Commons, is one of the few English leaders who understand this country, and yet the fewer still who are disposed to do it credit and justice. We restrict this remark to Englishmen in the higher walks of life, embracing the men of wealth and political consideration. From the beginning of our intestine difficulties, he has stood in opposition to the current of feeling that, in those classes, has set strongly against the United States and in favor of the slaveholding insurgents. The measures of the British Government that had a bearing on our controversy, he has uniformly and consistently opposed, some of them successfully and some unsuccessfully. His influence, th rough these speeches, which were delivered in public meetings and in Parliament, has been powerful and happy, in enlightening the *popular mind* of England, and in counteracting the hostile tendency which was at first given to it by the envious efforts of the aristocracy. The intense feeling of opposition to the United States and the cause of that feeling cannot be expressed better than in the words of Mr. Bright himself. Speaking of our domestic contest, he says:

"Privilege," meaning the aristocratic classes, "thinks it has great interest in it, and every morning, with blatant voice, it comes into your streets and curses the American Republic. Privilege has beheld an afflicting spectacle for many years past. It has beheld thirty millions of men happy and prosperous, without emperor (cheers), without king (cheers), without the surroundings of a court (cheers), without standing and priests—' sole venders of the love which works salvation'—without great armies and great navies, without great debt and great taxes. Privilege has shuddered at what might happen to Europe if this grand experiment should succeed, (cheers).

This shows the spirit of the English aristocracy; the cheers show the spirit of the people. The speech met at the meeting of the working men which sent their resolutions and address to President Lincoln, in March, 1863.

One of the most thrilling and most effective of these speeches was delivered in the House of Commons in opposition to Mr. Roebuck's motion for the recognition of the Confederacy, June 29, 1863, *after* Chancellorsville and *before* Gettysburg—an interval when English hopes were luxuriant. In this, he speaks of the great change which had recently taken place in Mr. ROEBUCK's feelings toward the French Emperor, consequent on a visit to Paris and an interview with the great ruler of France, and hints that his motion for "recognition" had for its object that he had "become, as it were, in the palace of the French Emperor, a co-conspirator with him, to drag this country into a policy which I maintain is as hostile to its interests as it would be degrading to its honor." The object of one part of the conspiracy alluded to was the "dismemberment of the Western Republic." The whole basis of it rests, according to Mr. Bright's view "on a miserable jealousy of the United States, or what I term a base fear." He then argues against that jealousy and fear, on this, among other grounds, that "the Government which is now in power, and the party which elected Mr. Lincoln to power, is moral and peaceable party, which has been above all things anxious to cultivate the best possible state of feeling with regard to England."

We add, in conclusion, that these speeches of the large-hearted English statesmen have a peculiar interest at this time, as showing what have been the plottings and conspiracies abroad, in conjunction with those at home, for the destruction of the Union. That they have been abandoned there on their suppression here we should be glad to believe. But we believe that that "jealousy, fear, and bitter hostility to the United States," of which Mr. Bright speaks in terms of honest indignation, have not been rocked to rest by the storm which has swept over our country. We see the malign effects of its interference in the yet unsettled and turbulent spirit of the late insurgents, and in the continued menace that glares upon us from the ruins of the Mexican Republic.

We commend these speeches of John Bright, the modern Pitt, to every true American's perusal. The volume, bearing a fine engraving of the author, is for sale by Davis, Clarke & Co., 93 Wood street.

PERSONAL.

Rev. Robert J. Breckinridge, D. D., is the uncle of the notorious traitor, John C. Breckinridge, and this is the way he discourses respecting the country and the punishment due to those who excited rebellion in it:—

Morris Ketchum pays his income tax at Bridgeport. He paid this year on an income of $740,000, and was usually considered the richest man in Connecticut. It is said that the servants in the house opposite that of Edward Ketchum, saw him take a carriage, with two trunks, on Tuesday morning.

"We must perfectly comprehend that we are standing in the midst of hundreds of thousands of slain men, whose blood is to be answered for to God—victims of the most unprovoked example of the most ferocious kind of war, waged with the most desperate purpose, and designed to produce the most terrible results. * * * * As we will answer to God, we must redress these hellish conspiracies.

Dr. Pusey writes to the *Churchman* respecting the recent election of the member for Oxford,—"You are naturally rejoicing over the rejection of Mr. Gladstone, which I mourn. Some of those who concurred in that rejection or who stood aloof, will, I fear, mourn hereafter, with a double sorrow, because they were the cause of that rejection."

POTATO ROT.—Complaints of the potato rot reach us from all parts of Ohio, and we have never known a season when the disease was so wide spread as it is now. The excessive rains appear to have had an injurious effect. What proportion of the crop may be destroyed we cannot by any means of knowing. The Neshannock is reported to be suffering most, while the Peach Blow is the least affected. It is stated that the crop is likely to prove an entire failure in portions of Northern Illinois. The tops have been beaten down and killed by the rains, and the tubers are covered with white specks which develope into the rot.—*Ohio Farmer.*

THE TOMB OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.—The Springfield, Illinois, *Journal* says of the tomb designed by L. D. Cleveland, Esq., for the National Lincoln Monument Association to be built at Oak Ridge Cemetery to receive the remains of the late President:

The mausoleum will be a beautiful structure, and is to be placed a short distance from the proposed monument. Its size will be twenty and one-half feet, by fifteen and one-half feet on the ground, nine feet in hight to the cornice, and twenty feet to the apex of the roof, finished with four winged buttresses, surmounted with gothic pinnacles, which are connected with the roof by "flying" buttresses. A room, eight by ten, on the ground, and thirteen and a half feet high, is to be finished with "grained" arches, in the front part of the structure for a chapel. In the rear of this room will be twelve catacombs for depositing the dead. The door will be of iron, with open panels at the top for ventilation. The walls of the structure are to be of finished stones, and the floor of polished marble. We understand that the above plan has been presented for the consideration of the Directors of the Monument Association, but has not yet been acted upon.

FIRM AS THE HILLS.—The New York *Post* of Saturday says: One of the most gratifying circumstances connected with the recent panic, is the fact that the Seven-Thirties and the other popular Government securities have continued in active demand from investors. Except on Tuesday afternoon, when there was some interruption of the business, each of the leading dealers in Government stocks has daily reported to us an unusual number of purchases by irregular persons of small means. Nor are the purchasers chiefly of those leading dealers in Wall and the confidence of the people in their soundness and value as an investment without reason.

A CRASH.—The *Journal de Nice* (France) states that an enormous rock, weighing at least four hundred tons, detached itself recently from the north side of the mountain of the Sapiniere. The noise was so great that it was heard at a distance of eight miles. Houses were shaken to the foundation, and all the windows in the neighborhood were broken. The rock in descending the mountain passed over a distance of sixty hundred and sixty yards with the velocity of a shell fired from a howitzer. It broke into two pieces during its descent, and each fragment acquired greater velocity, and each continued the work of destruction. Fortunately no lives were lost.

MARRIED.

HOUSE—GREEN—In Lewisburg, Thursday, August 17, 1865, by Rev. John Guyer, Mr. WM. H. HOUSE, of this city, and Miss MARTHA C. GREEN, of the former place.

DIED:

COATS—August 20th, at one o'clock, ELIZABETH, wife of Edward Coats, aged 23 years and 3 months.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, Girty's Run, on TUESDAY, August 22, at 2 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

LAUGHLIN—On Monday, 21st inst., at half-past one o'clock, JOHN LAUGHLIN, at his late residence, 312 Pennsylvania avenue, aged for 67 eight years.

Funeral from the house, at three o'clock, P. M.

[Baltimore papers please copy.]

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

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TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

We are prepared to offer the following goods at remarkably low prices. Call and be convinced: Perfumery, Toilet Soaps, Hair Oils, Pomades, Extracts, Patent Medicines, Indian White Lead, Pure Medicinal Liquors. The above goods, as well as every article in our line, we purchase in large quantities, for cash, direct from headquarters, and are only agents here for

Swayne's All-Healing Ointment,
London Hair Color Restorer.
N. McCLARRAN & CO.,
No. 68 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth street. jy18

DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, SUMMER COMPLAINT, &c., &c.

MAGUIRE'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF HENNE PLANT.
WESTERN SANITARY COMMISSION,
No. 8 North Fifth street,
ST. LOUIS, November 18, 1864.

MESSRS. J. & C. MAGUIRE, DRUGGISTS—Gentlemen: The agents of the Commission have distributed largely in the army your Extract of Henne Plant for the cure of Diarrhœa and Dysentery, and their reports testify to its excellent qualities and the success with which it has been used in the treatment of these complaints.

J. G. FOSTER,
Secretary Western Sanitary Commission.

This valuable medicine is sold wholesale and retail in Pittsburgh, at the Drug and Patent Medicine Depot, No. 84 Market street, corner of Diamond, near Fourth street. Sent by express everywhere. au21 M,T&F

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR RENT—TWO PHOTOGRAPH ROOMS.
au21-6t R. D. GAZZAM.

LOST—On SATURDAY MORNING, August 19, between St. Clair street bridge and Dr. Freeby's house, Sixth st.,

A GOLD BRACELET,

Engraved "Mary" on the inside. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at WM. STEEN'S, No. 3294 Liberty street. au22-4t

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
WM. HENRY BURT, formerly with Kennedy, Childs & Co., Penn Cotton Mills, has this day purchased an interest in our firm, to date from July 1, 1865, and is hereby admitted a full co-partnership, style of firm unchanged. JENNINGS & CO.
Pittsburgh, August 18, 1865. au22-6t

ALLEGHENY COUNTY FAIR.
The Allegheny County Agricultural Society will hold an exhibition during

The First Week of October,
IN THE IRON CITY PARK,

Near Lawrenceville. Extensive preparations are being made to ensure complete success. The grounds are accessible both by steam and horse railways. The location is highly picturesque and convenient. A fine trotting course, with other attractions. Will invite a large attendance.

Communications to be addressed to the Society Rooms, 65 Fifth street, Pittsburgh. au22-2w

WM. A. McCLURG,
MERCHANDISE BROKER
And Commission Merchant in Teas, Coffees, Spices, &c.
AGENT FOR
Philadelphia Central Spice Mills,
N. Y. Corn Exchange Paper Bags,
Prof. Morse's Azumea Baking Powder,
McCALLUM & SMITH'S PURE MALT VINEGAR.
OFFICE, No. 63 WOOD STREET.
au21-3y

W. HENRY BURT, Formerly at Penn Cotton Mills. B. F. JENNINGS.
JENNINGS & CO.,
MACHINISTS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
IMPROVED BORING TOOLS,
FOR OIL AND SALT WELLS,
No. 220 Rebecca Street, Allegheny, Pa.
TOOLS WARRANTED MADE OF BEST QUALITY OF JUNIATA AND LOW MOOR IRON.
Orders addressed through Pittsburgh Postoffice will receive prompt attention.
Parties desiring it can be furnished with an entire outfit for boring wells. mh21-6m

JOSEPH HORNE & CO.,
OFFER
Special Inducements to Buyers,
—IN—
EMBROIDERIES AND LACE GOODS;
WHITE GOODS AND RUFFLINGS;
HAMBURG EDGINGS AND INSERTINGS;
HANDKERCHIEFS AND COLLARS;
RIBBONS AND BONNET SILKS;
MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS;
CRAPES, FRAMES, RUCHES;
FRENCH AND AMERICAN FLOWERS;
TARLETANS AND MALINES;
FEATHERS AND BIRDS;
BEAD ORNAMENTS AND SETS;
DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS;
SILK AND BEAD BUTTONS;
GENTS' AND LADIES' FURNISHING GOODS;
ZEPHYR-KNIT GOODS; BALMORAL SKIRTS;
CORSET AND HOOP SKIRTS;
HOSIERY AND GLOVES; YARNS;
WORSTEDS, and a general assortment of

Fancy Goods and Notions.

Their Wholesale rooms will be found well supplied with all the desirable goods in their line. Buying exclusively for cash, we purchase cheap and

OFFER BARGAINS
—AT—
77 and 79 Market Street.
au22

TIME BOOKS.

CHECK BOOKS on
BANKS AND BROKERS.
OIL LEASES.
DEEDS, MORTGAGES and
LEGAL BLANKS.
MEMORANDUM BOOKS,
POCKET BOOKS.
BLANK BOOKS,
For sale by
MYERS, SCHOYER & CO.,
Stationers and Blank Book Makers,
au22-1t No. 39 FIFTH STREET.

AT EATON'S, 17 FIFTH STREET,
Just received, another large lot of those
Good Hemstitched Handkerchiefs,
AT
25 AND 30 CENTS EACH.

50 BOXES EXTRA ST. LOUIS
Manufactured Navy Tobacco will be sold very low, for cash. Inquire of ROBERT F. WEDDELL,
au23 Corner of Smithfield and Water streets, Opposite the Monongahela House

WANTED.

Advertisements appearing under this head will be charged ten cents per line. *No advertisement will be inserted for less than* forty cents.

WANTED—TO MANUFACTURERS—Wanted, a situation as book-keeper or clerk, by a person of twenty years experience. Address C. H. BIDWELL, Commercial office. au22-1t

WANTED—TO RENT—A ROOM suitable for the retail grocery business, situated between Wood and Liberty streets. Address, with location, &c., GROCER, at this office. au22-1t

WANTED—FOUR GOOD CARPENTERS, or car builders, and two good blacksmiths will find steady employment by applying at the works of the Pittsburgh and McKeesport Car Company, at McKeesport, Pa. WM. STARK, Manager at the Works. au22-3t

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—MEN skilled in drilling oil wells, to go to Duck Creek to drill ten wells for the Duck Creek Valley Oil Company. For terms inquire of A. T. FAHNESTOCK, No. 169 Fourth street, or apply to J. C. TILTON, Superintendent, Caldwell, Ohio. au18-6t

WANTED—A PAIR OF HORIZONTAL BLOWING CYLINDERS capable of making sufficient blast for two 6-ton fires. Any person having a pair of such for sale, will please address immediately, stating price, to H. J. JONES, Superintendent South Mountain Iron Company, Carlisle, Cumberland county, Pa. au18-10t

WANTED HOUSE. WANTS TO rent a good, comfortable house, containing from four to eight rooms, with stable connected. Preferred situated in a quiet, cheap street, Allegheny. Address Box 117, Pittsburgh Postoffice. au17

AGENTS WANTED FOR OUR Great National Work. The most complete, authentic and reliable Life of Lincoln published. Address JONES, BROTHERS & CO.,
jy28-dawlm Philadelphia, Pa.

AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY Township to sell GRANT AND SHERMAN, their CAMPAIGNS AND GENERALS, by Hon. J. T. Headley, author of "Washington and his Generals," &c., comprising popular biographies of prominent Generals of the Union Army, including graphic descriptions of battles, Sieges, Adventures, &c., with numerous steel portraits and battle scenes. Sold only by agents. To all seeking profitable employment, a rare chance is offered to make money. For terms and territory, address at once, with stamp, E. B. TREAT, Publish-r, 180 Grand street, N. Y. au15 6t

REWARDS.

$100 REWARD.
LOST.

On the 15th day of June, 1865, I mailed in the postoffice, in New York City, two certificates of stock of the COLUMBIA OIL COMPANY for 100 shares each, (Nos. 1,056 and 1,057,) and one certificate of 50 shares, (No. 1,058,) inclosed in an envelope addressed to Mr. John Fleming, Pittsburgh, Pa., which have never been received by him, and are supposed to be lost. The above reward will be paid by me for the recovery of said certificates.

J. WYMAN JONES,
Banker, No. 6 Broad street, New York.
August 9, 1865.—au12-2taw-4w

$50 REWARD FOR EACH HORSE.

Stolen, on SATURDAY NIGHT, August 19, a steel-gray mare (sunburned), about 16 hands high, 8 or 9 years old, a wart on left side of her neck, near her head; mane worn off half way back from her head; interferes a little in her hind feet; quilted saddle about half worn, one side of the leather torn by rubbing; bridle, double head-stall, new reins, buckles in the middle.

Also, bright bay horse, about 16½ hands high, black mane and tail, and black legs; white star in forehead, no shoes on, 11 years old. JAMES H. HAYES,
WM. WATSON,
No. 136 Water street, Pittsburgh.
August 21, 1865. au21-2t

CHECK LOST.
CHECK NO. 3030, DATED AUGUST 2, 1865,

For $5000, drawn by Hussey, Wells & Co., on Farmers' Deposit National Bank, and payable to the order of D. N. Wells. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the same, as payment has been stopped. au19-3t

MARE STOLEN.
From the pasture of the subscriber, in Westmoreland county, on the night of the 17th of August, a bright bay mare, 7 long four years old; heavy set; right hind foot white below the pastern, slightly shaved on the right shoulder with trace. I will pay $50 reward for mare and bridle, or $25 for either. Any person informing me or having her will be thankfully received by me. ROBERT FULTON, Mendon, Westmoreland co., Pa. au21-1w

HORSE STOLEN.
From the farm of Mrs. Eliza Graham, on the Greensburg Pike, THURSDAY, August 17, a bay horse, about 16 hands high, 9 years old, and marked U. S. on the left fore shoulder. Any person informing the same to the undersigned will be liberally rewarded.
JOHN NUNET,
au19-3t On the Greensburg Pike.

SILK & DRY GOODS JOBBERS

EDMUND YARD & CO.,
617 Chestnut and 614 Jayne Streets,
PHILADELPHIA,
Have just received from auction
500 PIECES FRENCH MERINOES,
300 PIECES ALL-WOOL DELAINES,
Which they offer to the trade
At a Small Advance.
au21-1m

STATIONERY.

W. & C. K. HERRICK,
IMPORTERS OF
STATIONERY,
FANCY GOODS, DRUGGISTS' ARTICLES, AND FRENCH PERFUMERY;
DEALERS IN
IVORY, RAW HORN, BUFFALO AND RUBBER COMBS, TOOTH, NAIL AND HAIR BRUSHES.
A full assortment of fine English cutlery constantly on hand.
Stationers' Warehouse,
No. 75 John Street, New York.
se7-1y

CHARLES MAGARGE & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PAPER, RAGS, &c.,
No. 30, 32 and 34 South Sixth street, above Chesnut, West side,
dec21-1y PHILADELPHIA, PA.

SALEM, OHIO.
Isaac Trescott,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in all kinds of
BOOKS, RAGS, WALL AND WINDOW PAPERS, WRITING PAPERS, STATIONERY, ETC.,
Orders promptly executed. Agent for the Pittsburgh Daily COMMERCIAL. my22-1y

VISITING CARDS,
NOTE PAPERS,
ENVELOPES,
GOLD PENS and RUBBER PENCILS,
For sale at the Stationery Store of
W. S. HAVEN,
jy24 Corner Wood and Third streets.

MEMORANDUM,
TIME, CHECK,
RECEIPT, ORDER,
NOTE, DRAFT, and
DRAY BOOKS,
For sale at the Stationery Store of
W. S. HAVEN,
jy24 Corner Wood and Third streets.

OIL TANK FOR SALE.
One Large Iron Tank,
Capacity 5,000 barrels, situated in the oil yard of R. D. Cochran & Co., below Shirpsburg Bridge, for sale low. Inquire of M. A. WHINNEY & CO.,
Office, Perry's Block, Duquesne Way,
au21-3t Pittsburgh, Pa.

BORING TOOLS AND HYDRAULIC JACKS.
I am selling the heavy boring tools complete, made of the best iron and steel, at $300 the set. I have also the celebrated Hydraulic Jacks, (Blackwood's patent,) for raising wells v

The Daily Commercial

A Midsummer Day's Dream.

The winds blow in from Southern seas,
Fragrant with spices they have kissed,
Beneath a sapphire-tinted sky,
The flowery Vales of Haiby:
And all the woods, stand in a soft green mist.

Across the blue the sailing clouds
Float by, like sea-birds, lazily
Spreading their white wings to the breeze,
That sings of Southern lands and seas,
While all the happy day goes swiftly by.

It is a day to rest from toil:
To lie upon the grass and dream:
To bid life's healthy pulses stay
Through all the hours of one bright day,
Beside the murmur of the rising stream.

A day to cease from weariness,
To let the busy world go by,
And lie like sea-birds to float,
Beside the clear stream's silver breast,
Lapped in the splendor of the sunlit sky.

Dramatic and Musical Miscellany.

Cincinnati papers announce that the eminent Shakspearean tragedian, James E. Murdoch, is about to return to the stage, and will appear at Pike's opera house early in October.

Wood's theatre, and the National, in Cincinnati, will reopen early in September, with full and carefully chosen companies.

The Hight and Richards troupe has made arrangements to occupy Rudolph's new hall, in Springfield, Ill., when completed, and expect to permanently domesticate theatricals in that city. They are meeting with continued success in their summer season.

Mr. Birney Marshall, of St. Louis, is said to be dramatizing Armin-un-Fogue for Mr. T. L. Connor, of that city.

Miss Helen Western is contemplating a southwestern and western tour with Mr. George C. Boniface.

A grand military drama, "Maud of the Mississippi," founded on events that occurred during the memorable siege of Vicksburg, is being played at St. Louis.

The Keans, who played such a successful engagement with Henderson, lately, in this city, have made another engagement with that gentleman for October. Mr. Kean will then visit Detroit, St. Louis, Memphis, and open at the St. Charles Theatre, New Orleans, for three weeks, on the 5th of January, 1866.

New York theatricals seem to be laboring with an Irish epidemic. Dan. Bryant is running the "Colleen Bawn" at Wallack's; "Arrah-na-Pogue" continues to crowd Niblo's, and "Kathleen Mavourneen" is the attraction at the New Bowery. The Keans will open the regular season at the Bowery, on the 26th.

Mrs. Conway will soon open the Park theatre at Brooklyn. Herman, the prestidigitator, is to commence a series of levees at the Academy of Music in a short time.

Barnum is fitting up, for the winter, a "lecture room" in the Chinese buildings, at which he will continue the pantomime and moral drama business that used to delight the visitors to his museum.

Barney Williams, the Irish comedian, saved two lives from drowning at Bath, Long Island, not long since. He has refused $25,000 in gold to play a single month in San Francisco. At least, so the papers say.

The London *Era* thinks the Rouciealults will shortly visit the United States and play a round of their popular characters. "Arrah-na-Pogue" reached its 100th night at the Princess' theatre, London, July 18.

One of the sensation dramas played at the annual fete for the benefit of the Royal Dramatic College was called "The Piratical Pirate of the Precipitous Precipice; or, the Premeditated Prey of Proud Power and Perfidiously Proper Plight of the Preposterous Plunderer."

Max Maretzek, has completed his foreign engagements for the Italian Opera in New York, which are announced as follows; Mlle. Bossisio, soprano assoluta; Morini, primo tenore; Roveri, buffo; and Antonucci, basso. A new contralto has also been secured, vice Morensi. Sixteen practical chorus singers from the London opera are likewise to be imported. Maretzek has purchased the score of "L'Africaine," and of four new operas by Petrella.

Grover will come West with Maretzek's troupe, and will produce William Tell, the Huguenots, L'Africaine, and perhaps the Bravo. Max Strakosch has organized a combination troupe, among whom are Madame Ghioni and Messrs. Macafferri and Susini, destined for Canada and the South. Signor Rosa is conductor.

The opera singers in London have given a concert for the benefit of Giuglini, whose insanity appears to be incurable. Some well-meaning bungler has unwittingly insulted the tenor by publishing in England this doggerel of an acrostic:

"Gone! oh, none are his golden notes!
In vain may be all our hopes,
Unconquerable monster, leave thy prey!
Give back our tenor, let his organ play,
Let sweet peace calm his troubled brain,
Instal him in the realms of song again.
Never forsake him, you patrons of art,
Inspire him with hope and comfort his heart."

The New York *Musical Pioneer* for August contains a new ballad and six pages of fresh church music, including an admirable adaptation from Haydn, arranged to a favorite hymn and well adapted to choir use. No. II of "Letters from an Organ Loft" contains this bit of gossip about

ORGAN-BLOWERS.

"In many large churches the organ-blower is a surly, insensible creature, who always grumbles at the organist if he begins his opening voluntary a moment too soon or prolongs it a moment too late. In the latter case he will sometimes deliberately stop stamping, and the organist, in the midst of his most fanciful flourishes, finds his instrument mute.

"Organ-blowers are, however, usually underpaid. They are not of the temperament that delights in music; and, indeed, I very much doubt whether your most enthusiastic amateur would care to listen to the divinest strains of Beethoven or Mozart if he had at the same time to keep the bellows of a big, noisy organ full of wind while played by an organist who delights in pedal passages.

"In country and the smaller city churches boys generally blow the organ, not unfrequently as a pastime. I am often amazed at the startling discrepancy in size between church organs and the boys who blow them. Delicate looking lads, to all appearances hardly able to battle with a mosquito, blow organs almost as big as the houses they live in.

"It is a very distressing thing for an organist to be engaged to play at a wedding, or other special service, and arriving at the last moment, to find that there is no blower. It necessitates his hurrying out into the street to find and accost some boy or man who will be likely to accept a temporary engagement of half an hour. I have known organists to become almost frantic under such circumstances. Another annoying thing is to have the blower fail you on the recitativo passage, and to wait in vain, with all the singers, until the tenor or bass, in a rash excess of amiability, proffers his individual assistance at the bellows. Such self-abnegation is, however, rare indeed.

"As a general thing, I think organ blowers are a quiet, hardworking, and certainly useful set of people. Their function is not a very intellectual one, and does not, by any means, require the exercise of all the faculties. I know an organ blower who is deaf and dumb. I know another who is nearly blind; and I know half a dozen who are as stupid as they look—no senses at all—blowers who will persist in pumping when the bellows are full, thus making a fizzing, squeaking noise pervade the whole church during the most delicate portion of the voluntary or interlude. This class of blowers pass most of their time (always the sermon time) in slumber.

"Sunday school boys are terribly imposed upon in some churches. They are often asked by their teachers to 'run up and blow the organ.' In extreme instances they are also obliged to listen to the sermon. In cases where there is a recess behind the organ, it is not such a bad thing to blow it. Your young blower can easily snuggle into the recess a few young friends with whom to whisper. If there is a window near to throw light into the post-organale space, so much the better. The back of the instrument is rarely painted, and I really know of few surfaces so admirably adapted for scribbling purposes as the back of a church-organ. I know a dozen organs which are nearly as much scribbled over as the walls of Shakespeare's room in Stratford-on-Avon; they are also often adorned with profiles and faces in caricature, which evince the most distorted and unhappy appreciation of the human face divine."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOR MORE THAN TWENTY years Matthews' VENETIAN HAIR DYE has stood the test of trial, and is constantly increasing in public favor.

The VENETIAN HAIR DYE is the best and cheapest made. Its price is only 75 cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye in those usually sold for $1.

THIS HAIR DYE is manufactured by a peculiar process, which renders it infinitely superior to any dye in the market. Being complete in one bottle, no preparation is required, which greatly simplifies the application.

IN USING THIS DYE, you avoid that RUSTY, DRAB appearance by which dyed hair and whiskers are so readily recognized, when an inferior article has been used, as it produces a perfectly natural color of any shade that is desired, from a rich brown to a jetty, lustrous black, that will not wash, crock or stain the clothing. Invest 75 cents, and you will be convinced. Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers.

A. I. MATTHEWS, Manufacturer,
DEMAS BARNES & CO., New York, Wholesale Agts.
oct28-1y

THE GREAT FIRE AT BARNUM'S MUSEUM.

Letter from Mr. Barnum.

NEW YORK, July 14, 1865.

MESSRS. HERRING & CO.—Gentlemen—Though the destruction of the American Museum has proved a serious loss to myself and the public, I am happy to verify the old adage that "It's an ill wind that blows nobody good," and, consequently, congratulate you that your well-known safes have again demonstrated their superior fire-proof qualities in an ordeal of unusual severity.

The safe you made for me some time ago was in the office of the Museum, on the second floor, back part of the building, and in the hottest of the fire.

After twenty-four hours of trial it was found among the debris, and on opening it this day have yielded up its contents in very good order—books, papers, policies of insurance, bank bills all in condition for immediate use, and a noble commentary on the trustworthiness of Herring's Fire-proof Safes. Truly yours, P. T. BARNUM.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.
The most reliable protection from fire now known.
HERRING & CO.'S PATENT BANKERS' SAFES,
With Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron, the most security against burglars ever manufactured.
HERRING & CO.,
No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray st., New York.
FARREL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia.
aul-1m HERRING & CO., Chicago.

MERCANTILE BROKERS.

SAMUEL M. WICKERSHAM,
METAL BROKER,
NO. 124 FIRST STREET, PITTSBURGH, PENNA.

Agent for the sale of Cornwall, Josephine, Isabella, Stanhope, Glendon, and other brands of Anthracite and Charcoal Foundry and Forge Pig Iron, Blooms, &c. Consignments and orders respectfully solicited. jly2

WM. W. JUSTICE. ..... JAS. BATEMAN ..... WM. HARDACRE
JUSTICE, BATEMAN & CO.,
WOOL BROKERS,
122 SOUTH FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.
my23-3m

JOHN MOORHEAD,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
FOR THE SALE OF
Pig Iron and Blooms.
NO. 74 WATER ST., PITTSBURGH.

Also, Agent for the Pottsville Rail Mill. Orders solicited for T rails, 22, 25, 28, 32, 40, 45, 50 and 56 pounds to the yard, and Street Rails, Philadelphia pattern, 40 pounds to the yard. jes

GEO. S. BRYAN. ..... JNO. A. CAUGHEY.
BRYAN & CAUGHEY,
(Successors to Geo. S. Bryan & Co.)
Commission Merchants,
For the sale of
PIG IRON, BLOOMS, &C.,
No. 74 Water Street,
jly7-1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

STEEL & BAILEY,
Stock Brokers,
WILKINS HALL.

The Bankers' and Brokers' Board having adopted the following RATES OF COMMISSION, we will be governed thereby from this date:

Stocks selling at	$2 and under,	2 cents per share.
Do	do	$2 and up to $25, 1 per cent.
Do	do	$25 and up to $100, 25 cts. pr. share.
Do	do	$100 and over, ¼ of 1 per cent.

jy11

ROBERT F. WEDDELL,
Commercial Broker,
Corner of Smithfield and Water Streets,
Opposite the Monongahela House, Pittsburgh, Pa.
my28-1y

MEDICAL.

J. C. MATTERN,
(Successor to George W. Wayman)
DRUGGIST,
Corner Third and Smithfield Streets.
oct26-1y-eod

CHAS. H. SUPER,
Druggist and Pharmaceutist,
Dealer in DRUGS, MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, and Articles for TOILET, and Fancy Goods,
CORNER PENN AND ST. CLAIR STREETS,
se2 PITTSBURGH.

PARK & BRILL,
(Successors to J. P. Fleming.)
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS,
Perfumeries, Toilet Articles and Fancy Goods Generally,
ALSO A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
White Lead, Paints, Oils, Varnishes
Glass, Dye Stuffs, &c.
Purchasers will always find prices satisfactory.
No. 77 Federal Street,
Third door below R. R. Depot,
ALLEGHENY CITY.
au22-1y

J. BENDER & CO.,
NO. 341, CORNER LIBERTY AND WAYNE STS
Offer for sale Lindsay's Improved Blood Searcher, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, Brown's Bronchial Troches, Cary's Cough Cure, Ramsom's Hive Syrup and Pain Reliever, Sanford's Liver Invigorator, Castle Ammonia, Extract Calabria Licorice, Extract Logwood. des

COUGHS! COUGHS!!
TRY STRICKLAND'S
MELLIFLUOUS COUGH BALSAM
DR. STRICKLAND'S MELLIFLUOUS COUGH BALSAM is warranted to cure Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Asthma Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, Consumption and all affections of the Throat and Lungs.

DIARRHŒA,
All the medical men and the press recommend DR. STRICKLAND'S ANTI-CHOLERA MIXTURE as the only certain remedy for Diarrhœa and Dysentery. It is a combination of Astringents, Absorbents, Sedatives and Carminatives, and is warranted to effect a cure after all other means have failed.

PILE REMEDY.
DR. STRICKLAND'S PILE REMEDY has cured thousands of the worst cases of Blind and Bleeding Piles. It gives immediate relief, and effects a permanent cure. Try it directly. It is warranted to cure.

TONIC.
We can recommend those suffering with loss of appetite, Indigestion or Dyspepsia, Nervousness and Nervous Debility, to use Strickland's Tonic. It is a vegetable preparation, free from alcoholic liquors; it strengthens the whole nervous system; it creates a good appetite, and is warranted to cure Dyspepsia and Nervous Debility.

For sale by Druggists generally, and by
Park & Brill and Geo. A. Kelly, Allegheny City.
R. E. Sellers & Co., N. McClarran & Co., Chas. H. Super, J. M. Fulton, Fifth street, and JOSEPH FLEMING, Druggist, No. 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond, near Fourth.
Send by Express everywhere. no6-1y

RESTAURANTS.

JOHN GANGWISCH,
UNION LAGER BEER BREWERY.
WHOLESALE OFFICE
No. — PENN STREET, FIFTH WARD,
jy30-1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

BOWERY SALOON, NO. 48 FIFTH STREET, next door to Theatre. PITTSBURGH, Pa.
sept7-1y J. S. WILLIAMS, Proprietor.

ELI YOUNG'S
RESTAURANT AND EATING SALOON
Nos. 129 and 131 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, Pa.
☞ The very best of SHELL and CAN OYSTERS served up in elegant style, together with all the delicacies of the season. oct17-1y

OPEN AGAIN,
E. REINEMAN'S DUQUESNE EATING HOUSE
No. 67 Smithfield Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Enlarged and fitted up in elegant style. All delicacies of the season always on hand. Delicious Oysters, first of the season. oct17-1y

PAINTERS.

BARRY & BROTHER,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS,
NO. 294, SECOND FLOOR,
Corner of Seventh and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh.
jy28-1y

MORROW & REED,
House, Sign and Ornamental Painters
GRAINERS AND GLAZIERS,
No. 91 Third Street,
jel-1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

UNION MOWERS
PLOWS,
SULKY AND REVOLVING HAY RAKES
Hay Elevators, &c.,
Manufactured and for sale by
JOHN HALL & CO.,
Nos. 121 and 123, corner of Pitt and Liberty street,
my27-daw3m PITTSBURGH.

WINES-SPARKLING, MOSELLE,
Chambertin, Burgundy, Medoc St. Estiphe, Medoc St. Julias, St. Pieson, St. Julien, in glass. Very old Port, Cherring and Maderia, for medicinal purposes, in store and for sale by
MILLER & RICKETSON,
je30 221 and 222 Liberty street.

DR. J. WILSON WISHART.
OFFICE,
No. 164 Fourth St.
au19-3t

FISH—
20 barrels new Baltimore Herring,
25 barrels No. 3 Large Mackerel,
25 half barrels do
20 bbls No. 2 do
25 kits No. 3 do
50 half bbls Lake Herring,
25 half bbls White Fish,
20 half bbls Trout.
For sale by J. B. CANFIELD
je3-1f

LIME—200 brrrels Best White Lime for sale by J. B. CANFIELD
je8

INSURANCE.

BOATMAN'S
FIRE AND MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY.
Office :—Corner Wood and First sts.,
(Over People's National Bank.)
RICHARD C. GRAY, President.
DAVID E. PARK, Vice President.
ROBERT FINNEY, Secretary.

WILL INSURE AGAINST ALL KIND OF
FIRE AND MARINE RISKS.

DIRECTORS.

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JAMES REES,	T. M. HARTON
H. W. OLIVER, Jr.,	JAKE HILL,
HENRY LLOYD,	JAMES H. WRIGHT,
JOHN GRAEF,	JOHN P. SMITH,
N. J. BIGLEY,	DAV. CRAWFORD,
my26-1mod	F. M. GORDON.

FOR SALE.

VALUABLE PROPERTY
FOR SALE,
IN AND NEAR
SARDIS, MONROE COUNTY, OHIO.

Being desirous of changing my business, I offer for sale my valuable property, situated in and near the town of Sardis, comprising a FARM near Sardis and one mile from the Ohio river, containing one hundred and eighty acres, ninety acres of which are cleared and under cultivation, with young Orchard of choice fruit trees.

A FARM near Sardis, one and one-quarter miles from the Ohio river, containing 120 acres, fifty acres of which are cleared, with young Orchard now bearing, containing four hundred trees, of apple, peach, plum and cherry species. Also, my

Large Brick Steam Flouring Mill,

At Sardis, containing two run of four feet burrs; engine 12 inch cylinder 2 feet stroke 2 double-flued boilers. This mill is situated in the midst of a fine grain growing region, and now enjoying a fine patronage. It is completely provided with all modern improvements, and is in fine running order.

In this property a rare opportunity is offered to an enterprising man.

Also, three comfortable DWELLING HOUSES, in one of which I now reside.

TWO STORE-HOUSES, in one of which I am at present doing business.

EDWIN HORNBROOK,
Sardis, Monroe Co., Ohio.
jy31-1m

COAL LANDS FOR SALE.

The subscriber, at Florence, Washington county, Pa., will sell the FARM, late Brownson's, containing about 160 acres, say 100 acres cleared, with a small TENANT HOUSE and FRAME STABLE, is in a good state of cultivation. Said farm is well watered and heavily timbered. About three-fourths of the Farm is underlaid with an excellent strata of COAL, of from 5 to 6 feet in thickness, which has been opened in several places and used on the Farm. It has on it any amount of Bituminous and Cannel Coal, with never-failing Springs. It lies near the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad, say within 30 or 40 rods of it, rather above the bed of the road, say about 27 miles from Pittsburgh, and about 12 from Steubenville. For particulars we would refer to WM. MCCREERY, Esq., Pittsburgh, to the tenant on the farm, or the subscriber at Florence. S. LIVINGSTON.
aug1-tf

BEAUTIFUL SUBURBAN LOTS FOR SALE.—A portion of the estate of JOHN HERRON, Esq., deceased, adjoining Fort Herron, has been laid out in lots of various sizes, from one-fourth of one and a half acres each, with wide streets (40 feet) and in front of each lot. This property is in one of the most eligible localities around the city, and is air being pure, free from the smoke and soot arising from the large amount of manufactories in the city. Has a fine location naturally healthy, and having extended views of the river and surrounding country, makes the property desirable for residences. Being but 2 miles from Fort Wayne, (via Wylie street) having a good road, it can be reached in a pleasant walk of twenty-five or thirty minutes, or can arrive there in minutes. Has a station on the property a passenger car station, making it convenient and pleasant for transacting business in the city. Cars passing to and from the city throughout the day. Lots will be sold singly or in numbers. The plan of lots and prices can be seen at the office of
W. C. AUGHINBAUGH,
jy8-tf Attorney, No. 87 Diamond st., Pittsburgh.

WAREHOUSES FOR SALE.

The fine iron-front, three-story warehouse, 24:90 feet, No. 24 Wood street, now occupied by Messrs. Fleming Brothers also, the warehouse, No. 120 Wood street, near Fifth, now occupied by Jas. Dilworth & Co.
THOS. B. EPDICH,
May Director Savings Bank.

A RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT.—For sale, that fine farm belonging to Colonel MORGAN ROBERTSON, of Pittsburgh, attaining 187 acres, a large portion fish river bottom, with also 30 acres containing fine timber for Sheaf Coal, and some 50 acres of hill land heavily timbered, and the balance under cultivation. The improvements are a good DOUBLE BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, a large Barn and out-Houses, a never-failing Well, and never-failing Stream of water. The farm is now in bearing also, two Tenant Houses, &c. This Farm lies upon the bank of the Monongahela River, fronting on the same, and has good shipping facilities for the Mining, loading and shipping of Coal, for holding all kinds of Water Craft, for the Manufacturing and profitable sale of Lumber, Timber and other products of the land. The whole is offered for sale on easy arrangeable terms.

For particulars apply to
JOSEPH DILWORTH, Esq.,
Of Dilworth, Porter & Co., or
THOS. J. KEENAN, Esq.,
Attorney at Law, Pittsburgh.

"PLEASANT HOME" FOR SALE.

That beautiful country seat containing 14 acres, all in a high state of improvement; large mansion, two stables and carriage houses, port-e-chaises, spring house, &c. Two acres in grapes, and the balance stocked with the choicest fruits. Situated 1½ miles from East Liberty, and three miles distance from Allegheny station. This is one of the choicest places now offered for sale, and can be purchased for $11,000.

Apply to D. McJAIN & CO.,
au21 102 Fourth street.

500 ACRES OF COAL
FOR SALE,
ON THE
THIRD POOL, MONONGAHELA RIVER,
With about One Hundred Acres of surface.
JAMES O'HARA,
Jun6-tf 27 Irwin Street.

FOR SALE
AT REDUCED PRICES,
7 by 26 inches OIL ENGINES, full 12 horse power, with boilers 14 feet long 32 inches diameter by
M. DARRAGH & CO.,
Engine builders and oil tool manufacturers, at Fallston, Beaver County, Pennsylvania.
my21

OIL LANDS FOR SALE.

Several valuable tracts of OIL TERRITORY, bordering on the Allegheny river, West Hickory, are offered for sale by the undersigned. For information, deeds, plats, &c., apply to me at No. 60 Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
WM. M. MOFFETT,
au4-tf Attorney at Law.

FOR SALE—LAWRENCEVILLE IMPROVED PROPERTY.—Two brick dwellings, new and substantially built, of seven rooms each, good cellar, and excellent well of water, with pump, large lot, &c., situated on Old Harris street, near the passenger railway. Immediate possession given. Terms easy. Apply at the Real Estate and Insurance Office of G. S. BALES, Butler street, Lawrenceville, Pa. au9

FOR SALE.

A valuable piece of Property, situate on Virgin alley, between Smithfield and Grant streets, the same being 58 feet front on Virgin alley, running back 115 feet towards Grant street, on which there are erected two BRICK DWELLINGS, all of which are in a good tenable condition. For further particulars enquire of
A. ROESSLER,
jy8-tf 42 Fifth street.

OIL CITY.
FOR SALE,
A machine and blacksmith shop, doing a good business, to be sold cheap. It is one of the best locations in Oil City. Satisfactory reasons given for selling out. For particulars, inquire of or address HENRY WISE, Seneca street, one block above Oil Creek Bridge, Oil City, Pa. au15-3t

VALUABLE IRON PROPERTY
FOR SALE.

TENNESSEE
ROLLING WORKS.

We will offer for sale on the 24 DAY OF OCTOBER, 1865, on the premises, the valuable Iron Property known as the

Tennessee Rolling Works,

with 6440 acres of Land, about 600 acres good Farming Land cleared and under fence, situated on the Cumberland River, fifty miles above the mouth, in Lyon county, Kentucky, embracing a large and complete Rolling Mill, a Forge with twenty Puddling Fires, a Machine Shop containing Lathes, Boring and Planing Machines, with a Boring and Engine to run separate from the Mill, a Grist Mill attached, a large Warehouse, Dry Goods Store, Brick Office, and a large number of Dwelling Houses for workmen. About Forty Thousand Bushels of Stone Coal, and Sixty Thousand Bushels of Charcoal.

The above works have been in successful operation for a number of years, and the reputation of the Iron fully established, with a capacity for making five or six Tons per day. The supply of Charcoal Iron yearly—unsurpassed by any manufactory in the United States. The facilities for obtaining Pig Iron are superior to any establishments of the West, there being three Charcoal Furnaces within one to three miles of the Mill, capable of producing Seven or Eight Thousand Tons of Pig Iron yearly.

The facilities for obtaining cheap supplies of Corn, Pork and other articles, are unsurpassed.

Shipments of Iron can be made to the mouth of Cumberland in all seasons of the year.

TERMS OF SALE.

The Rolling Mill, Forge and Lands thereto attached, Tools, consisting of Mill, Forge and Blacksmith Tools, and Weighing Scales, are to be sold on a credit of one, two and three and four years from date, with approved security, and the title retained until the purchase money is paid.

It is understood that the purchaser of the mill, lands and fixtures is to take the wrought iron and cast iron scraps, stone coal, charcoal, farming tools, carpenter tools, corn, hay, mules, cattle, hogs, iron safe and fixtures in office, wagons, carts, medicines, etc., and pay cash at a fair valuation, two disinterested men to fix said valuation; in case they do not agree, to call in a third man.

The object of the sale is to close up said business agreeably to the articles of co-partnership.

Capitalists wishing to invest in a profitable iron property will do well to examine the same, when competent men will be ready at all times to show the property, and give particulars until day of sale.

HILLMAN BROTHERS.
le24-tod3

LEAD—2,000 Pigs Best Soft Galena Lead for sale by J. B. CANFIELD
je6

BASE BALLS AND BATS—FOR sale by JAMES BOWN,
je8 136 Wood street.

INSURANCE.

EUREKA
INSURANCE COMPANY,
Of Pittsburgh,
Office, corner Water and Market Streets,
(BAGALEY'S BUILDING.)
J. H. SHOENBERGER, President.
W. K. NIMICK, Vice President.
ROBERT FINNEY, Secretary.

WILL INSURE AGAINST ALL KINDS OF
MARINE AND FIRE RISKS.

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R. D. COCHRAN,	M. W. BRITTINGHOOVER,
R. T. LEECH, Jr.,	J. A. CAUGHEY,
I. M. PENNOCK,	W. W. MARTIN,
A. D. SMITH.	BYRON H. PAINTER,
	my26-3m

SEWING MACHINES.

ERNEST AXTHELM, No. 103 THIRD street, Pittsburgh, Agent for PLAYNER & KAYSER'S
Noiseless-Patent Sewing Machines.
These Sewing Machines are known as the very best in the United States. They are warranted, and sold at the Lowest Prices. Call and examine them before buying elsewhere. Repairing of Sewing Machines of every kind promptly attended to. se30-1y

THE PREMIUM SEWING MACHINE.
THE WHEELER & WILSON
Was awarded the
Highest Premiums
As the
BEST & SIMPLEST FAMILY SEWING MACHINE,
At the Fairs held at Paris, 1861; London, 1862; Konigsburg, 1863, and at the International Exhibition, just held at Stettin, Prussia, where ALL THE SEWING MACHINES OF EUROPE AND AMERICA were in competition. Another important fact is this, that the sales of this Machine are
Double that of any other Patent.
See the NEW IMPROVEMENTS, and send for a Circular with Price-List, or call at the
SALESROOM, No. 27 FIFTH STREET.
jy20

DRY GOODS.

J. A. WILSON. ..... J. W. CARR. ..... D. M'CANDLESS.
WILSON, CARR & CO.,
(Late Wilson, Payne & Co.)
Wholesale Dealers in Dry Goods,
94 WOOD STREET.
Third House above Diamond Alley,
se25 PITTSBURGH.

ATTEND, ATTEND, ATTEND.
CLOSING SALE
OF
DRY GOODS
AT
GARDNER & SCHLEITER'S,
92
MARKET STREET.
jy21

WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS HOUSE
WILSON, CARR & CO.,
94 Wood street.

The attention of the trade is invited to the superior stock, always to be found on hand, equal in extent to that of many

EASTERN HOUSES,

And surpassed by none in the West, among which may be found

PRINTS,
DRESS GOODS,
ALPACAS,
COBURGS,
BLACK SILKS
WOOL DE LAINES,
AMERICAN DE LAINES,
LADIES' CLOTHS,
FRENCH CLOTHS,
FANCY CASSIMERES.
BLACK DOESKINS,
TRICOTS,
ALL WOOL TWEEDS,
COTTONADES,
DENIMS,
KENTUCKY JEANS,
TWEEDS,
ERMINES,
SATTINETS.

Also a full line of

DOMESTIC GOODS.

All goods bought for cash and sold at a small advance.
jul10-tf

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS,
AND
APPARATUS FOR DEFORMED LIMBS,
Manufactured and repaired on the shortest notice. Also, the largest assortment of ready-made Trusses, Supporters, Bandages, Dental and Surgical Instruments, Cutlery, &c., in this city. OTTO HELMOLD, 98 Smithfield street, near Fifth.
Ladies attended to by Mrs. Helmold. se14-1y

HUSSEY, WELLS & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF CAST STEEL,
Best refined Tool Steel, Circular, Mulay and Cross-cut Saw Plates, Reapers, File, Hoe, Rake and Fork Steel; Machinery, Plow, Sheet, Shear, Railroad Spring and Frog Steel.
Office and Works, corner Harrison and Pike streets, Fifth Ward, Pittsburgh, Pa. je6
☞ Warranted equal to the best English Steel. Orders may be left at No. 37 Fifth street.
C. CADMAN. T. R. CRAWFORD
DUQUESNE BRASS WORKS,
CADMAN & CRAWFORD,
Brass Founders, Gas and Steam Fitters. Particular attention paid to Steamboat work and Oil Refineries, Corner of Duquesne Way and St. Clair streets. au16-1y

BRANDS AND STAMPS
Cut to Order, in Every Style,
BY
JAMES BOWEN,
my13 136 WOOD STREET

BAMBOO FISHING POLES—Just received and for sale by JAMES BOWN,
je8 136 Wood street.

INSURANCE.

MANUFACTURERS
AND MERCHANTS'
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Of Pittsburgh.
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J. I. BENNETT, President,
J. W. CHALFANT, Vice President,
WM. P. JONES, Secretary.
Insures Against Loss by Fire
Insures Steamboats and Cargoes.
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ROBERT LEE,	ISAIAH DICKEY,
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R. R. MCADOO,	JOHN WILSON.
HENRY A. WEAVER.	my26-3m

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INSURANCE COMPANY,
Of Pittsburgh.
Office---No. 57 Fourth street, Burke's Building.
CASH CAPITAL, - - - $100,000.
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INSURES STEAMBOATS AND CARGOES
Policies issued on the most favorable terms.
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WM. H. FORSYTHE,	SAM'L M'CLURKAN,
THOS. DONNELLY.	S. H. HARTMAN.
ALEXANDER CHAMBERS.	
my27-3m	

GLOBE
BY THE HELP OF LIFE INSURANCE every business man saves a competency for old age, or ample provision for his family in case of death.
A POLICY OF LIFE INSURANCE
Is the only investment not subject to taxation.
A POLICY OF LIFE INSURANCE
Is subject to none of the risks of common business stocks, or savings banks.
A POLICY OF LIFE INSURANCE
By its yearly dividends, pays better than money at compound interest.
THE NON-FORFEITING PLANS
Recently introduced by Pliny Freeman are applied to all policies issued by the
GLOBE MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Pittsburgh office, No. 70 Fifth street.
my11-2aw-6m F. WOODS, Agent.

MUTUAL
CITIZENS INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, corner Market and Water streets, second floor.
WM. A. SHEPPARD, Secretary.
WM. BAGALEY, President.
Insures Steamboats and Cargoes.
Insures against loss and damage in the navigation of the Southern and Western Rivers, Lakes and Bayous and the Gulf of Mexico.
Insures against loss and damage by fire.
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HON. T. M. HOWE,	GEORGE SINGHAM,
RAB. LAY PRESTON,	WM. A. RODGERS.
S. M. KIER.	de2

WESTERN INSURANCE CO.,
OF PITTSBURGH.
R. MILLER, Jr., PRESIDENT.
WM. P. HERBERT, SECRETARY.
Office, No. 92 Water street, Spang, Chalfant & Co's warehouse, up stairs. Incorporated 1854.
Will insure against all kinds of fire and marine risks. A home institution, managed by directors who are well known in the community, and who are determined, by prompt business and liberality, to maintain the character which they have so long enjoyed, in offering the best protection to those who desire to be insured.
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OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, No. 37 Fifth street, Bank Block.
Insures against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks.

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PEOPLE'S INSURANCE CO.,
OF PITTSBURGH.
Office, northeast corner Wood and Fifth streets, second floor.
Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Stores and other buildings; Furniture, Household Goods, Merchandize and Manufactures.
Insures Marine and Inland Risks on Steamboats and Freight at as liberal rates as are consistent with security.
Losses promptly adjusted and paid.
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CHARLES MCNEILL,	JAS. M. KERR,
J. F. KIRKPATRICK,	CHANSON LOVE,
JOHN MANN,	JOHN S. ARBUCKLE.

WM. PHILLIPS, President.
JOHN WATT, Vice President.
JAMES M. KERR, Secretary.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY
INSURANCE COMPANY.
Fire and Marine Insurance.
Office, No. 95 Water street, Pittsburgh.
je10-1y P. A. MAFFETT, Agent.

CLOTHING.

JOHN S. LEE,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
And Dealer in
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
NO. 49 ST. CLAIR ST., PITTSBURGH.
my18

GREAT
CLOSING OUT SALE
OF
SUMMER CLOTHING.

The undersigned now offer the balance of their stock of SUMMER CLOTHING at
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
In order to dispose of the same before the FALL TRADE sets in. At the same time we inform the public that we have already received a large and well assorted line of Goods, suitable for the FALL TRADE, consisting of Heavy, Dark and Light Colored
Cassimere Suits,
PANTS AND VESTS,
CASSIMERE AND FLANNEL SHIRTS,
UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS.
We also have a great variety of
White Shirts; Hats;
Silk, Linen, and Cotton Handkerchiefs;
Linen and Paper Collars,
Neckties and Scarfs;
Kid, Leather, Woolen and
Cotton Gloves;
Silk and Cotton Suspenders;

N. HOLMES & SONS, BANKERS,

No. 57 Market Street, Pittsburgh,

Buy and sell at market rates—
U. S. 6 per cent. 5-20 Bonds,
U. S. ——— 1881 Bonds,
U. S. 5 per cent. 10-40 Bonds,
U. S. 6 per cent. one year certificates,
And all other U. S. Securities, Bank Notes and Coin.

Stocks and Bonds of Every description

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

aug5

FINANCE AND TRADE.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' BOARD.

JNO. D. BAILEY, PRES'T. | JOHN SCOTT, JR., V. P
S. S. BRYAN, SECRETARY.

Meets Daily at 10½ O'Clock, A. M.

TRANSACTIONS AUG. 21, 1865, AT THE BOARD

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 6's, 1881	107 00	.....
United States 5-20's	.....	107 00
United States 7-30's	99 00	99 62½
United States 10-40's	.....	97 50
United States Certificates, new	97 50	.....
Gold	1 40	.....
Allegheny County 5's	69 00	.....
Connellsville 6's	80 00	.....
Steubenville Scrip, contractors	.....	60
Boatmen's Insurance Co.	30 00	31 00
Iron City National Bank	80 00	.....
Merchants' and Manufacs' National	84 50	.....
Third National	75 00	.....
Bank of Pittsburgh	97 00	99
Columbia	.....	95
Cherry Run and Pithole	.....	95
Cherry Run and Pittsburgh	.....	95
Eldorado	.....	75
Mercantile	.....	50
McAboy	.....	1 00
Oil Bank, dividend included	19 25	.....
Ohio Valley	.....	50
Philadelphia, Lancaster & Cherry Run	.....	1 10
Ritchie	.....	65
Whitely Creek	2 50	.....
Stella	25	.....
Culbertson's Run	1 00	.....
Phœnix	1 05	.....

REPORTS OF SALES.

1,500 shares Ritchie	60
1,000 7-30 Bonds	99 75

MONDAY, August 21—P. M.

Under the stringent money market that prevails now transactions in high priced stocks are very much limited. Discounts are very sparingly made, and first class offerings bring readily from eight to ten per cent. Other class paper is taken at various rates, according to circumstances.

Columbia oil stock to-day sold at 27¾—a lot of fifty shares at this price. It commanded offers freely at 27, but maintained a certain firmness. Ritchie was comparatively quiet, but very firm, and plenty of offers for the stock below 60c, but holders shook their heads, confident that the market won't fall. Sales were made in the course of the day at 60 to 65c, in small lots. Some are of the opinion that there will be an attempt to break the market and run the stock down again, but we think it will not succeed. The late activity and rise in the stock is substantial, based upon the largely increased production of oil to the company, and its offers being near Oil City the oil commands almost the same price that is got at the mouth.

—At Philadelphia there was a slight improvement in oil shares. Maple Shade advanced a quarter, and Oil Creek and Cherry Run the same. Sugar Creek sold at 7. Ixtzell declined an eighth.

—The New York Petroleum Stock market was in better tune than it has been since the flurry about the defalcations. United States in the morning sold at $26 85 and later in the day at $27 80, buyer 30 days. Webster fell off from the forenoon price, and closed at ¾ lb, having fluctuated very much throughout the day. Pithole Creek is firm, with an advancing tendency.

—The financial columns of the Eastern exchanges are burdened with opinions and speculations as to the effects of the late stupendous frauds, and the extent to which the money market may be affected by them. The Philadelphia *Ledger* makes light of these apprehensions: Admitting the loss by the frauds and failures to extend to four millions of dollars, as we see estimated, it is as nothing compared to the monetary transactions of the New York banks for a single week. The weekly statement of bank averages in that city for the week ending on the 5th instant, showed the clearings to be $676,361,238, and for the next week, ending on the 12th inst., they reached $663,693,775—in the two weeks, a thousand and forty millions of dollars! In the handling of these large sums of money the loss of bank credits, a loss of four million of dollars is scarcely missed. None of the forged certificates have been paid by the Bank of New York, and we have not been able to learn of a single bank that holds any as collateral security loans. If the banks do hold any, they have made it the responsibility of the borrower to fall back upon. It is not at all likely that they will suffer so as to interrupt their regular business. The shock is distributed mostly among private bankers and speculators in that particular business of gold dealing. There is no ground, therefore, for apprehending any general disturbance of the markets outside of Wall street, nor even there after three or four days. The stringency in the money market at New York, we see here is already passing away; and as regards the stock market, there is no reason in the line of money between individuals in Wall street, why stock prices should be affected, except so far as the parties holding them for existing contracts may for a day or two put more or less of such particular stock on the market. But such cause must cease within a very few days. Nothing of the lifting of a few thousand shares more or less from the market disturbs the equipoise so much more than would the raising a bucket of the aqueous element from the Delaware—the vacuum closes almost instantly, leaving hardly a ripple to mark the event. Those who sell stocks lower because of a fraud or speculation involving losses of but a few millions, but play into the hands of more clever men, who see or have learned that such excitements are temporary, and the effect on prices proportionately slight, except upon the timid and inexperienced. There may be reasons for a fall in stock prices, but if they are not better based than the present Wall street excitement, the decline is not likely to last long.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
PITTSBURGH, Tuesday, August 22, 1865.

BUSINESS presented no particular change, so far as relates to the leading articles. The demand was to a fair extent and for home purposes. The present range of prices don't suit those who wish to purchase on speculation, hence the sales were principally in the way we have indicated above. The receipts of produce have fallen off in most descriptions, still there is sufficient coming in to meet the wants of the market. Grain remains unsettled, with a wide margin between the views of buyers and sellers. The excitement in the leading markets in regard to this article has passed away, and trade is beginning to settle down to its legitimate channels. Wheat attracts some attention. The demand, however, is falling off. Prices appeared weaker, still prime qualities find ready purchasers at fair prices. Oats—The receipts exceed the demand. Sales were made at a shade lower prices. Corn was scarce, with more demand than supply, hence former prices were well maintained. Barley and rye were among the articles not wanted; prices nominal. Flour steady with a good demand. Prices have undergone no change. The receipts almost keep pace with the wants of the home market, with a steady feel for exports. Bacon was firm but not very active, the prices at present being too steep for a large number of consumers to reach. The supply on the market being very limited, tends to hold up the present figures. Groceries—The principal transactions were in local way to meet the wants of the home trade. Prices were unchanged, but firm. Other articles will be noted in the proper place. On the landing trade was dull, the stage of water being low. The only boats that will be able to navigate, being those of a light draught. The departures incinde the Lorena for St. Louis, with all the freight she could manage, and the Forest City for Parkersburg, with a good trip. The Zanesville trade has quit for the present. The Graham has laid up on the Muskingum. The arrivals include the Hard Times from St. Louis. She will load for New Orleans. The Roanoke came in from St. Louis with a good trip; she will lay up for repair. The Alexander Speer was among the arrivals; she will probably return to Cincinnati. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice:

FLOUR.—The market was firm under light receipts. In some instances an advance was demanded for the better descriptions which was easily obtained for favored brands. The business transacted was principally in lots to meet the wants of the home market. Extra family, winter wheat, sales of 150 bbls, in lots, at $10 @10 12; 70 bbls do at $9 75; 100 bbls do at $10; sales of 75 bbls, spring wheat, at $9, an advance. Buckeye held at $10.

GRAIN.—The market has undergone no material change. Prices for all descriptions were fully sustained with the exception of oats, the heavy receipts of which caused holders to give way. Among the sales were 500 bushels at the depot at 90c; 100 sacks do at 53c; 100 do at 56c; the latter from store. Barley and rye were hardly commanded these prices. 1,200 bushels were disposed of at private terms. The receipts of corn have fallen off. The rates were: Spring, at 70 @1 72 ¾ bush, One car of Winter sold at $1 00, an advance. Corn is in fair demand. Sales of the afternoon were 100 sacks at 85c; ten car loads shelled at 83c; 1 car damaged sold at 69c ¥ bush. Bran—the market was unchanged; sales of 4 tons from first hand at 85c ¥ cwt.

WHISKY—The sales of this article were made at a variety of prices were 200 bbls choice Rectified at $1 01; to bbls common city rectified at $2 21; by the single bbl, 230. High Wines—prices tend upward; sales 50 bbls at $2 25 ¥ gallon.

APPLES—The demand was fully up with the receipts. We note sales of 25 bbls at $7 00 for choice; 2@0 at $6 50@6 00.

POTATOES—Market firm, with a good demand; sales 70 bbls "Jersey Sweets" at $8 00, and 50 bushels Buckeyes at 70c.

PEACHES—Were active and prices were lower. Sales of 20 boxes at $2@3; sales of 200 boxes at $4@5; sales of 356 boxes at $3@3 50 per box. The receipts are increasing.

HAY—The receipts were light. Sales of 9 loads now at $16@18. Baled dull and nominal.

COTTON—Was steady with a good local demand. Among the sales were 28 Boyce Hamburg at 17c; 40 do Western Reserve at 16c; 50 do Goshen at 18@19c. Holders at the close firm.

PEARLS—Unchanged. We note further sales of 3 tons from store at 8½c.

PIG LEAD—Unchanged, with a fair amount of daily transactions. Sales of 200 pigs at 9½c.

BUTTER—The demand is improving and holders are asking an advance. Fresh Roll would find ready purchasers at 28@29c, while inferior was not wanted.

EGGS—Holders have been asking higher in their own hands. The supply on the market remains light and is daily growing less; in fact, unless replenished, will soon be exhausted. We note small sales at the following prices: Shoulders, 17@17½c; Ribbed Sides, 18½@18¾c; Hams, 24@24½c. Sugar Cured Hams, 2½@28½c. Country parcels sell lower.

LARD—Not very active. We note small sales at 23½@24c.

LARD OILS—Were unchanged. Sales of 20 barrels No. 1 at $2 05; 10 do No. 2 at $1 75@1 80 per gal.

Boston Copper Market.

August 19.—Sheathing copper has been in moderate demand at 45c ¥ lb. Yellow sheathing metal at 30c ¥ lb. Bolts and braziers copper are without change. Ingot copper is firm, at 39@40c ¥ lb. cash. Sales have been effected in New York of 30,000 lbs Baltimore at 40 @40½c, 50,000 lbs Detroit at 39½@40c, and 200,000 lbs Lake at 39½c. The loss of 300 tons, by disaster on Lake Superior, tends to stiffen the market.

St. Louis Cotton Market.

August 19.—Cotton—The market was firmer on account of more favorable advices from New York; but the pretensions of holders were so great that buyers could not take hold to any considerable extent, and the market was consequently very dull. There was a good demand for middling at 58@59c, but holders generally refused to sell at these figures. An advance of 1@2c in New York generally causes an advance of 3 to 5c to be asked in this market. Sales comprised only 300 bales, including 30 and 40 at 58c; 25 at 56c, and 3 at 57½c ¥ lb.

St. Louis Tobacco Market.

AUGUST 19.—The market was active, and prices of all grades were higher to-day. Sales include 11 hhds 6 tierces lugs from $4 to $5 90; 9 hhds factory, $6@6 70; 11 hhds planters' from $7 20@8 80; 9 hhds common shipping, $9 20@13 50; 12 hhds medium, $14 20@15 75; 8 hhds good and fine, $16@17 90; 12 hhds common manufacturing, $18 25@24 00; 2 hhds medium, $28 50@32 00; 1 hhd good at $40 25 ¥ 100 lbs; also 2 boxes. Bids on 15 hhds rejected.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
PITTSBURGH, Tuesday, August 22, 1865.

Business in the oil way exhibited an improvement yesterday. There was a larger demand for most descriptions. The low water in the Allegheny and the difficulty in forwarding oil to market, is no doubt the principal cause of the reaction in crude. The stock to operate on is not very large, whilst the daily receipts exhibit a largely falling off in the raw article. Our latest from the oil regions of the Allegheny, reports a steady market, with a fair amount of oil changing hands. The late new strikes are said to be doing well. There seems to be a large amount of oil buried beneath the surface that has not been tapped. There is a good time coming, wait a little longer. At the mouth of Oil Creek sales were made at $8 75@8 87½ at Pithole $2 25@2 50 the oil displays a very steep. The rising figures were 18½@ 19c per ¥ gallon, without packages. This would be equal to 23½@25c packages included. With the exception of a few thousand barrels of oil tanked and held out of the market, the supply is quite small. The receipts of crude yesterday were 1288 barrels. Refined Oil—The supply in the market is very limited; most of the refineries in this vicinity have as many orders ahead as they can fill for some time to come, and don't seem anxious to make further contracts; offers were made of 32c for bonded, Philadelphia delivery immediate; free was more fancied; prices are looking up. Tar—Prices have declined 25c per bbl, with sales.

CRUDE OIL—The stock in the market being light, sales were of a small description; we note sales of 1,500 bbls, on the wharf at 18c, packages returned; 43 bbls (extra), at 20c; 120 bbls, at 18½c, packages exchanged.

TAR—Sales of 60 bbls, to go out of the market, at $4 75.

REFINED OIL—The demand is improving for export: the principal transactions were for the Philadelphia and Baltimore markets; sales of 500 bbls Hutchison's brand, delivered in Baltimore within fifteen days, at 32c for bonded packages, at 33c for free delivery, F. O. B., bonded, at 45c; 1,500 bbls, Philadelphia delivery immediate, bonded, at 51½c, and 350 bbls free, Brilliant, Philadelphia delivery, at 74c.

Oil Receipts per Allegheny River.

Fisher Bros	1,508
W. I. Vandergrift	280
Total	1,788

Oil Receipts Per Allegheny Valley R. R.

GOING EAST.

North American Oil Company, 56 barrels refined, for Philadelphia.

Lucesco Oil Company, 108 barrels refined, for Philadelphia.

Standard Oil Company, 500 barrels refined, for Philadelphia.

J. Myers & Co., 900 barrels refined for Philadelphia.

Wm. Mackeown & Bro, 315 barrels refined, for Philadelphia.

Lockhart & Frew, 433 barrels refined, for Philadelphia.

Forsyth, Bro, & Co., 51 barrels refined, for Philadelphia.

Waring & King, 111 barrels refined, for Philadelphia.

National Refining Company, 108 barrels refined, for Philadelphia.

Wormser, Myers & Co., 173 barrels refined, for Philadelphia.

New York Petroleum Market.

NEW YORK, August 21.—Market for all descriptions firm. Sales of Crude at 32½c; bonded and free unchanged.

Boston Petroleum Market.

August 19.—The market for petroleum remains without special change both as regards supply, price and demand for exportation. The foreign demand is strong, and the successful efforts of the "borers" out in the oil regions to keep up with the needed amount for the use of the "outside barbarians" as well as the dwellers on this side of the "herring pond." In consequence of the lower quotations for gold, the market in New York has been unusually quiet and all descriptions are easier. The sales there have not been very large, amounting to near 1,000 bbls crude at 32@33c, and 1,750 bbls for the month to August 12. Various other small sales have been made for the United States, but hardly command these prices. 1,200 bushels were disposed of at private terms. The receipts have fallen off. The rates were: Spring, at 70@1 72 ¾ bush, One car of Winter sold at $1 00, an advance. Corn is in fair demand. Sales of the afternoon were 100 sacks at 85c; ten car loads shelled at 83c; 1 car damaged sold at 69c ¥ bush. Bran—the market was unchanged; sales of 4 tons from first hand at 85c ¥ cwt.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Gold Market.

NEW YORK, August 21.—In commercial matters, the week opens with a quiet market. Stocks are generally firm but speculation dull. The street shows no traces of the Ketchum excitement, though there is reason for hope that its results will appear after many days in a painful check to speculation and a more careful management of business. The Money market shows more ease. Funds are offered more freely and with a moderate demand. The tendency of interest is in favor. First class borrowers can borrow on Governments at 6 per cent., but the prevailing rate continues at 7 per cent. Discounts are rather more active. There is a larger supply of bills, and A No. 1 names are bought readily at 10@8 per cent. Other grades pass slowly at 8 @12 per cent. Gold is quiet. There is very little speculative movement, but the expectation of a rise in the premium from current causes is general: the price ranged this morning at 141¼@141¾.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, August 21.—Money steady at 7 ¥ cent. Sterling Exchange dull at 109¼@109¾. Gold firmer, opening at 141¼, and advancing to 141¾, declining to 141, and closing at 141¼. Government Stocks firmer.

WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT.

Loans, $810,827,581; decrease, $1,691,781. Specie, $29,- 020,626; decrease, $233,656. Circulation, $7,859,240; decrease, $40,000. Deposits, $171,293,416; increase, $1,141,709. Legal tenders, $15,583,988; increase, $1,377,500.

Stocks—Reading, 107¾@108; Pittsburg, 85¾@86; Fort Wayne, 104½; Reading, 103; Chicago and Alton, extra dividend, 56; Michigan Southern, 68¾@68¾; Pittsburg, 67¾; Rock Island, 106¾; Prairie du Chien, 40; Fort Wayne, 91¾.

EVENING BOARD.

NEW YORK, August 21.—At Gallagher's Exchange: Gold, 141¾@¾. Erie, 107¾; Hudson, 124¾; Reading, 107¾; Michigan Southern, 69¾; Pittsburgh, 87¾; Rhode Island, 106¾. Market dull but steady.

Sales of Mining Stocks.

NEW YORK, August 21.—Prices of mining stocks bid in Boston to-day:—Central, 40; Copper Falls, 22½; Franklin, 36½; Hancock, 8; Huron, 39; Isle Royal, 11½.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, August 21.—Cotton more active, and 1@1½c better; sales of 1,500 bales middling uplands at the latter price. Flour excited and 20@30c higher; at $7 25@7 40 for extra State, $8 @9@9 for extra round hoop Ohio, $9 @10 for fancy, and $10 @12 for trade brands; closing quiet and scarcely so firm. Whisky firm, at $2 12@2 13 for State and Western. Wheat opened heavy, and 2@3c higher, closing heavier, less active and the advance partly lost; $1 53@1 55 for Chicago spring, $1 56 for Illinois do, $1 55@1 57 for Milwaukie club, $1 56@1 57 for amber Milwaukie, $2 10 for winter red Western, $2 15 for new amber State, $2 18 for amber Michigan, and $2 20@2 25 for white western. Rye is quiet. Barley and barley malt dull and nominal. Corn 1@2c better, with good inquiry in part for export at 91c for unsound and 92@93c for sound mixed western, closing at 92@92½c for good shipping parcels. Oats opened firmer at 66@66c for western and closed dull and heavy at 65@66c. Coffee dull. Sugar active, at 12c for Porto Rico, 11¼@11¾c for Muscovado. Molasses dull. Petroleum firm at 32@33c for crude; refined in bond and refined free unchanged. There is a moderate demand for home consumption. Wool dull. Pork dull at $31 75@32 for new mess, closing at $31 87½ cash, and $30@30 25 for 60d do, $28 for prime, and $26 75@27 50 for prime mess. Beef dull at $9 50@ 12 50 for plain mess and $19@14 50 for extra mess. Beef hams dull. Cut meats steady at 14½@16½c for pickled bellies, 19@20c for hams. Bacon dull. Lard firm at 19@ 20¼c. Butter firm. Cheese steady at 10@11c for common to prime.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, August 21.—Flour held 50c higher under the news, but buyers decided not to follow up the rise; values nominally unchanged. Wheat firmer; red, $2 @2 10 for old; new, $1 80@1 90. Oats dull; new, 60@63c. Rye very dull at 90c. Corn dull; ear, 80c; shelled, 75c. Mess pork in good demand; sales of 800 bbls at $31. Shoulders in good demand at 15c, but are held at 15½c. Hams and sugar cured steady. Bacon quiet; shoulders, 16½@16¾c; sides, 17½; clear sides, 19½c. Lard held at 20c, with sales of 200 kegs at 19½c. Whisky sold at 50c, but it is now held at $1 00; the seed crop is reported a bad failure, $2 00@2 10.

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, August 21.—Flour firm, at $7 50 for No. 1 spring; $8 00@8 25 for red winter; $9@9 25 for white; $9 75@10 00 for XX. Wheat in good demand, and the market was for better. No. 1 Chicago spring, $1 54@1 55; 1,500 bushels in the month to August 12. Various other small sales have been made at the quoted prices, one lot of 2,000 bushels at $1 60. Corn—Sales of 10,000 bushels at 85c; higher grades scarce. Petroleum in bond, 32½@ 33c. Crude oil is quiet at 31c@33c ¥ gallon. Receipts of petroleum at Philadelphia for the week, 11,900 bbls. The position of the market at Liverpool remains unaffected.

The Wool Trade.

The demand for the better class of foreign fine wools, which has been steadily increasing in England for the last six months, continues to advance in price; and here, while the fact that coarse wools have not declined, has tended to some extent to prevent their decline here; but the fact that there is a large demand for coarse and medium wools in this country, has much to do in keeping up the price of this class of wool. It was anticipated, by many, that when the demand for army kerseys was stopped, that these wools would greatly accumulate upon the market. A larger portion of low wools has been brought into the market than of fine ones, and yet the market is by no means over-stocked. Sales are made readily as the finer grades.

Our advices from the west still continue the same—farmers are bringing their wool slowly to market, and realizing good prices.

Our quotations for the week are as follows:—Extra lots of Ohio fleece, embracing old and new clips, 62@65c. Pennsylvania and Virginia the same. Extra lots of Michigan, Canada and New York lots of Western fleece—extra lots of State, somewhat do., according to quality and condition; Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia common, 60c; 1 blood, delaine, 58c; ¼ blood, delaine, full blood, 55c; Michigan common, 55c; ¾ blood, 60c; ½ blood, 55c; ¼ blood, 50c; Western, 1 blood, common, 50c. Mouss, Delaine fleece, still continue scarce. Combing wools are quiet at 65@70c: California common unwashed, 30@35c; unwashed, fine, 35@ 45c; Pulled No. 1, 62@65c; super, 68@70c; extra, 65@67c: Cape, washed, 80@90c; unwashed, 32@45c; Odessa, unwashed, 50@55c; washed, 60@65c; Smyrna, unwashed, 28@32c; washed, 35@40c; South American Mestizo, washed, 45@50c; unwashed, 30@35c; Merino, 34@38c; Smyrna, unwashed, 28@32c; washed, 35@40c; Santa Fe, 28@32c; Mendoza, 28@32c; Cordenes, 30@35c; Cordova, washed, 45@47c.—*N. Y. Economist.*

Boston Wool Market.

August 19.—It is considered a low trick to "pull wool over other people's eyes," and those who will engage in such doing—not even the unhappy broker who did not know how much wool our market handled—when we report that during the week just closed the fact that the happy middle extreme between dullness and activity, has been reached. While the market has generally been quiet, and small sales, of which there generally are many, have been few this week, still there has been enough done to say, while the market is offered quietly, and with no flourish of trumpets, will make an aggregate of sales equal to that of any recent week.

Sales have mainly been of domestic wool. The Pennsylvania and Ohio clips are coming in some in advance of expectation, Michigan, Wesh ington and Ohio are selling at the prices of last week. One manufacturing company made the large purchase of about 400,000 lbs, and several sales have been made by our dealers to the amount of 125,000 lbs to 150,000 lbs each. The sales range from 62½ to 82½c for fleece and pulled.

The New York auction sale has ceased to interest the public, and has become a thing of the past. It did not produce the results that were expected. The sale was well attended, the bidding for the finer wool somewhat spirited, yet the prices realized did not justify making much of the higher priced wool. Some lots were therefore withdrawn. The fine wools have been kept to keep the New York market quiet, and prices at about the former standard. Supplies come forward rather slowly, and the prices realized by the auctioneers in some parts of the country are very high. The sales comprise 70,000 lbs fine, at 70@75c; 50,000 lbs Merino pulled, at 70@80c; 100,000 lbs fine and medium fleece at 80@ 82½c; 115,000 lbs fine, 75@77½c; 50,000 lbs common, 65@ 67½c; 35,000 lbs pulled, 66c; and some other lots ranging from 62 to 70c. Receipts since January 1 equal 107,- 883 bales. Receipts for the week, 3,165 bales. Sales for the week about 200,000 lbs.—*Bulletin.*

New York Wool Market.

August 19.—The market remains very quiet, and prices, therefore, have undergone little change in favor of the purchaser. The sales are moderate, and confined mainly of small lots. There was some little increase in the inquiry yesterday, but the market closed steady. The sales foot up 200,000 lbs State and Western fleece, at 60@62 cents for State, 59 for Ohio, 67@72c for Michigan, 58@70 cents for Canada, and 70@75c for Illinois. Wool for Georgia, including 12,000 lbs West Virginia, on private terms. Of pulled wool the sales are 30,000 lbs, at 60@65c for dull clip, 34; 800 bales Cape, 40@45; 120 do Mestiza, part 36 currency, and part 20 gold; 10,000 lbs do, 27@ 30c gold; 20,000 do Peru, 45@50c currency, 30 do; Donskoi, 20,000 lbs, Cordenes, and 20,000 lbs scoured Odessa, on private terms; and 30 bales Mestiza sheep skins, 44 @.

Stock of Whisky at Chicago.

The Chicago *Tribune*, from the report of Otto Harting, Board of Trade Inspector, makes the stock on hand August 11, 1865, 12,070 bbls.

Reported stock July 8	bbls. 20,314
May 18	20,163
Decrease since May 18	16,112
July 3	8,241

New York Ashes Report.

Stocks on hand—	Pot.	Pearl.	Pearl.
First Sort	385	142	727
Second	440	21	467
Third	91		24
Condemned	34		34
Total	1,153	163	1,315

NEW YORK, August 18, 1865.

Boston Iron Market.

August 19.—Iron—There is a fair demand for pig iron. The sales have been at $1@45 ¥ ton, cash, for Gartsherrie and other brands No. 1, and $43@46 ¥ ton for American No. 1. Bar iron dull and sales in small lots. Dealers look for an advance. American refined bar iron sells in New York at $95 per ton. 400 pigs Russia sheet iron sold at 22½@22¾ per ¥ cash.

New York Finance and Trade.

NEW YORK, August 21.

STOCKS.

Wall street is somewhat disturbed to-day by the rumor that a strong party have been formed to induce Congress to authorize the issue of more currency to the National Banks. The anticipation that the pressure on Congress will be sufficient to insure the further issue of currency, which will bring on more inflation and speculative excitement, has given an upward impulse to the prices of gold and stocks. The Stock Exchange this morning was stronger on the railway list, and there was better feeling throughout the morning call, with a fair demand for stocks. The general market was a little off from the extreme point, but it rallied again when it become known that the Bank Statement would be more favorable. Governments were not effected by the European news, and prices were generally better. The demand was on old Five-Twenties and Seven-Thirties, and new debt certificates. State bonds quiet and steady. Miscellaneous shares strong and generally offered very sparingly.

THE GOLD MARKET

Remains very firm. The prospect of the resumption of specie, the shipments and the active demand for duties in connection with the fact that the Treasury Department is not selling has a tendency to advance the premium. The decline in London quotations is a partial cause of the advance. Money easier and offered quite freely. It is reported there will be a shipment of $500,000 on Wednesday.

PETROLEUM STOCKS

Generally steady. Webster was the favorite, and was largely dealt in, sales at the Public Board alone being nearly 50,000 shares. The Tribune says: advices from Pithole Creek state that the rods have been withdrawn from wells No. 1 and 19, and each are flowing 500 barrels. These wells are on the Duff property. The well on the grounds of the Pithole Company is flowing 250 barrels. The Everett Company has opened a well of 10 barrels on Volcano. Sales to-day at the following rates: Webster 25; Excelsior 190; Germania 87; Monitor 70; Buchanan F. 54; Oceanic 190; Beach Tree 40; Oil Creek 305; United States 2590; Pithole Creek 95.

PETROLEUM MARKET

For all descriptions firm; sales of crude at 32½, bonded and free unchanged.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

[From Work, McCouch & Co., Stock and Exchange Brokers.]

PHILADELPHIA, August 21.—St. Nicholas, 15; Maple Shade, 7; Griffin, 3; Caldwell, 2½; Dalzell, 4; McClintock, 2; Excelsior, 4; Oil Creek and Cherry Run, 17; Complanter, 1¾; Sugar Creek, 7.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, August 21.—Wheat: Sales of new White Michigan at 90c; new Amber Michigan at 86c, and advanced to 88c, and closed at 88c; old do, at 95@96c. Corn quiet. Oats declined 2c. Shipments, 35,000 bushels wheat, 38,000 bushels corn, 13,000 bushels oats. In store here 91,000 wheat.

JESSE H. LIPPINCOTT,

Dealer in STEAM, TOW AND COAL BOAT SUPPLIES, No. 25 Smithfield street, corner of Second street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Orders from Boat and Coal Men will receive prompt attention. jy28-1y

RIVER NEWS.

STEAMERS ARRIVED AND DEPARTED.

Arrived.

Gallatin	A. S. Carlisle	Brownsville.
Fayette	S. C. Speers	Brownsville.
Telegraph	Bougher	Brownsville.
Jas. as Rose	Irwin	Wheatfield.
Bertha	Meechan	St. Louis.
Roanoke	Shedden	St. Louis.
Alex. Speer	Richmond	Cincinnati.

Departed.

Gallatin	A. S. Carlisle	Brownsville.
Fayette	S. C. Speers	Brownsville.
James Rose	Irwin	Wheatfield.
Telegraph	Bougher	Brownsville.
Forest City	Gordon	Parkersburg.
Eureka	Conway	St. Louis.

THE RIVER—Last evening at twilight there was three feet and eight inches water in the channel by the mark, and falling. The weather during the day was very warm.

THE steamer Hard Times, Capt. Brown, is announced for Cairo, Memphis and New Orleans. This boat has the best of accommodations and has careful and attentive officers, for old friend A. J. Liddell, who has charge of the office, will see that passengers are well cared for.

Cincinnati.

August 21.—We condense the following from the Cincinnati *Commercial*: The river has receded 14 inches during the past 48 hours, with 7 feet hence to Louisville, and 6 feet in the canal. The temperature is affected by last accounts. Latest advices: report 29 inches on Hargaft Shoals. If the rise does not set in falling, "there are 18 feet in the Mississippi from St. Louis to Cairo."

Captain A. B. Crain has purchased the Huntress. She is now on her way to this port, and will be refitted and refurnished for the Cincinnati and Nashville trade.

The Wabanalia is receiving New Orleans freight, with the privilege of reshipment to Cairo.

The Columbia, thoroughly repaired and repainted, will drop down to the wharf on Wednesday.

BUSINESS.—Business for the past week was fair for the season, but on account of the suicidal policy of cutting rates boats that left for Memphis and New Orleans will realize but little from their freights. Lots of heavy freights for Memphis were recently solidified at twenty-five cents per hundred pounds. The regular rates will probably hold sway to-day, and until some adventurous captain attempts the transition feat of cutting his own throat and that of his fellows.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT BOATS.—Five tin clads sold at auction in New Orleans, brought enormous prices. The Arizona passed over to Hughes & Co. at $25,000; the Naiad at $19,300; the Nyanza by Captain Finnegan at $21,000; the Gibbe and Tallahatchie at $17,100, and the Fort Gaines at $9,500.

Louisville.

August 19.—The *Press* of Saturday, says: The river was falling very slowly on Thursday, with scant five feet water in the canal by the mark. During the previous twenty-four hours there had fallen two inches at the wharf, and one inch at Portland. The weather was clear, but a little warmer, the thermometer ranging at eight in the shade. On the falls last evening there were thirty-four inches water in the pass, down the Indian chute. The arrivals and departures yesterday were quite numerous, including the low-boat Sunflower, with 700 tons of coal, the immense fleet of empty barges in tow for Pittsburgh.

St. Louis.

August 19.—We condense the following from the *Democrat*: The river is falling fast, and the depth of water to Cairo. The Upper Mississippi is declining all the way down from St. Paul. There is 5 feet from Dubuque to St. Paul, and good water in the lower rapids. The Missouri is declining all the way from the mouth of the Yellowstone to its junction with the Mississippi. There is 6 feet below Wyandotte, and 4 feet to St. Joseph.

The Illinois is falling at the upper end, but still swelling below.

The weather is superb.

Business is very good—excellent indeed for the season.

The Deer Lodge, Captain Rea, arrived from the docks in proper repair. She will load now for Fort Union, Upper Missouri.

The Iatan, from the Navy Yard, was sprirted. In the space of three hours, the fifty-seven boats were sold. The General Pillow being the only one withdrawn. David Wilson, the only boat sold to a citizen, went for $1,610. Forest Rose for $8,200. General Bragg for $52,100. Moose for $9,000, and so forth and so on. Many of these purchases are only ostensible owners.

The Diadem on her last trip to Omaha had a narrow escape from destruction by fire. On the night of the morning, when within five miles of Omaha, flames burst from a starboard room of the ladies cabin, and the yawl was cut away. The passengers, together with the crew and the passengers. The carpenter, Mr. Hall, and the mate, Mr. Hall, were prompt to adopt measures for the general safety; officers and crew were quickly conveying water in buckets, and the flames were subdued. The damage is slight, and were being got ready. When the flames were got under it was found that the under part of the hurricane deck was burned off, the beams, also charred for about thirty feet. Much of the wood of the room was destroyed, and that in the cabin. The officers of the Diadem are positive it was the act of an incendiary. The burning over the window of the room were all on the outside, and the fire could not have originated. It was certainly one of the narrowest escapes we have heard of.

The Cuba has been withdrawn from the Tennessee river and Evansville trade, comes direct past.

The steamer Sheegog from Omaha reported at Vicksburg on the 16th, with 600 bales of cotton, and was to leave again for Yazoo on the 17th.

Adam Jacobs, Esq., Memphis agent, had river boatman, died at Shiv report on the 20 ult. He was recently the popular clerk of the steamer Saratoga.

The Ruth, Captain Hall, left Memphis on the 19th, at a stage of about six feet and falling.

White river is falling at Duval's Bluff, with six feet large channel to the mouth.

Arkansas river is very high and still on the advance.

The Cairo *News* says: We had the pleasure of inspecting the new hull for the screw propeller Nellie Brown, now on the stocks at Mound City, owned by Messrs. Brown & Jones, coal dealers of Memphis. The hull was built by Mr. Allen Gray, of Memphis, Tennessee. In length she is eighty-five feet, breadth of beam, fifteen feet; depth of hold, seven and a half feet; and she will measure 75 tons. She is the finest model on Western waters. Her machinery, which comprises all the latest improvements, was built by Messrs. Reed & Sons, of Memphis. The boat are now engaged in putting it on board. Said engine, one tubular boiler, with upward of eleven inches feet of fire surface, tubular heater, with cylinders fifteen inches in diameter, by thirty inches stroke, fitted up with all modern improvements, and every thing about the boat will be fitted up in the same manner, and will without doubt be superior to any on the Mississippi river. This is the fourteenth boat that Mr. Allen Gray has built, and from the fact that they have in every instance given the most complete satisfaction.

ARRIVAL OF STEAMERS AT CAIRO.—August 15.—The Gen. Anderson was said to day to have left Lafayette, formerly the Ben Franklin, with a cargo of 1,000 tons of coal, for Jas Gardiner, 50 bbls flour, McWhinney & Hare, 15 do, Wm Phillips, 50 do, Wm Hare, 50 do, Hare & Ware; Lemmon Weise, 96 bbls chairs, and 2 do do; Patterson & Ammon, 25 bbls barley, 15 do oats, 1 do beans, Potter, Allen & Sheppard, 25 bbls apples, 1 do peaches, 5 do cat fish, 1 do pickles, 1 do vinegar, 1 do lard, 1 do oil, 1 do soap, 1 do starch, 1 do sheep pelts; Forsyth & Taylor, 2 bxs sales; Ross, Graff & Co, 5 bdls iron; J M Moorhead, 15 bdls paper; Gibson, Hall & Co, 1 bdl do; Wm Hare & Co, 1 car do; Culp & Shepard, 1 car corn; D Wallace,